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CASE USAGE IN LIVY

I. THE GENITIVE

by

R.B. STEELE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES

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CASE USAGE IN LIVY.

I. THE GENITIVE.

The many facts in regard to the genitive gathered by Klein, Kühnast, Draeger, Riemann, and the editors give the main points in regard to the use of the genitive by Livy, though something more is possible in presenting the frequency of the different phases. The figures we shall give do not always agree with those given by others, and, like other grammatical statisticians, we live mindful of the old saying "Occides hunc tu, et te alius". As we have already touched upon the genitive of the gerund and gerundive (American Journal of Philology XXVII, p. 285 seqq.), we shall here deal only with the nouns and pronouns. So great is the mass that all can not be given, and the best that can be done is to indicate somewhat of the prominence of the individual features. But exceptions are grammatically the most delightful, and may receive more attention than their importance deserves, for the hundred normal occurrences may receive little notice while the one straggling exception must be carefully sought and observed. In Livy the exceptional instances are fairly numerous, yet they merely add, here and there, a tinge to the mass; and though he has the genitive in some connections not found elsewhere, and in others not usual, still these examples are scarcely noticeable in the regularity of the mass.

Kühnast (p. 23) shows in the spelling of the genitive plural of many words, e. g. *deum: deorum, liberum: liberorum, socium: sociorum*, the freedom of Livy and of the scribes, but the spelling of only one class of words — those

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in *-ius* and *-ium*—needs especial notice. The rule for Cicero (A. J. P. XXVIII, p. 75, from Zielinski p. 769) "ordinary substantives have only *-ii;* Roman proper names sometimes *-ii*, sometimes *-i*", can, with slight modification, be maintained for Livy also. The Weissenborn-Mueller edition has a few exceptions to the first part of the statement, but of the 594 occurrences noticed, perhaps only one in *-i* should be retained, 27, 27, 13 laudatione fili, which may possibly be an exact transcript of the title. The latter part of the statement also applies to Livy, but should be modified to read "*-i* is the more common ending in the earlier books, but it decreases regularly and gives way to *-ii* after Book XXXV". Owing to the large number of genitives in *-i* used in the first Decade, this ending is found in a majority of the 540 occurrences noticed. "Cura non deesset" if the text were definitely fixed, but any attempt to determine the exact number for each ending would be futile.

The position of the genitive is dependent on considerations other than the case force, though some collocations are stereotyped, as *operae pretium*, used throughout the work as at the beginning of the Preface. Contrasted with this is the arrangement of *primum omnium.* Preceded by a monosyllable, the arrangement of the introductory words of the narrative 1, 1, 1 iam primum omnium is maintained 3, 19, 12; and 21, 62, 7 iam; 1, 10, 7 quod; 3, 9, 11 ut; 41, 24, 3 ac; 42, 66, 2 cui. But we find in 5, 51, 6; 22, 37, 5; 44, 18, 2; and 44, 38, 5 iam omnium primum; and, preceded by other monosyllables, 29, 34, 4 id; 35, 12, 15 et; 37, 52, 3 tum; by two syllables ending in a vowel, in 1, 19, 6; 45, 12, 4 atque; 2, 2, 5 ibi; 26, 14, 7 is cum; 35, 28, 8 et tum. This order of the words is regular at the beginning of a clause 1, 19, 4; 2, 1, 9; 3, 54, 11; 3, 55, 3; 5, 10, 4; 5, 19, 4; 5, 50, 1; 29, 1, 17; 31, 5, 2; 37, 36, 2; 45, 18, 1; 45, 29, 4; and also within, 3, 46, 5 placuit o. p.; 24, 10, 2 decretumque o. p.; or with several words preceding, as in 22, 10, 1; 22, 27, 5; 22, 52, 1; 32, 28, 1; 42, 1, 1. When the adjective form is used, it occasionally follows: 8, 8, 9 hastati o. p.; 26, 41, 13 vos

o. p.; 40, 38, 9 hi o. p.; but the reverse order is the more common: 10, 21, 15 tum primus o.; 26, 2, 12 cum p. o.; at the beginning of a statement 7, 33, 11; 24, 15, 1; 33, 34, 2; 41, 4, 2; 42, 59, 2; 42, 67, 11 primi omnium Macedones; or within 31, 31, 12; 32, 10, 7; 37, 43, 8; 41, 27 5. Klein, p. 10, 8, gives illustrations of some fixed collocations, but his words, p. 9, 5, "Genitivus cum adiectivo coniunctus aut praemittitur aut postponitur nomini regenti"; and also 10, 6, "Sed plerumque Livius genitivum locutionibus compositis aut postponit aut praeponit", fairly indicates the flexibility of the arrangement.

The case of the word with which the genitive is construed seems a matter of indifference, for a genitive dependent on a genitive was noticed in more than 600 passages, and instances of the cumulation of genitives and of secondary dependence are not infrequent: Praef. 3 rerum gestarum memoriae principis terrarum populi . . . consuluisse; cf. 42, 39, 3 populi principis terrarum omnium legatos; and 34, 58, 8; 9, 46, 7 iniussu senatus aut tribunorum plebei partis maioris; 27, 35, 12 utrius mallet consulum prioris anni; 23, 30, 3 frugum alimentis carnisque omnis generis quadrupedum; 32, 36, 10 uxoris Quincti sororis filius; 40, 52, 1 dedicationis templorum reginae Junonis et Dianae; 41, 21, 3 socium Latini nominis quinque milia peditum; 43, 22, 4 praefectus equitum gentis Aetolorum. Where there are two genitives, some are stereotyped terms or titles associated with other words, as in 38, 48, 2 umbilicum orbis terrarum; 39, 1, 8 discrimen summae rerum; 39, 39, 4 pars tribunorum plebis; 5, 1, 2 tribunorum militum numerum; 45, 35, 8 tribunus militum secundae legionis; 22, 23, 3 temeritate magistri equitum. At times one of the genitives gives the date, e. g. 9, 7, 14 taedebat populum omnium magistratuum eius anni; or the material, as in 1, 43, 1 centum milium aeris; or the substance measured, in 23, 38, 13 ducenta milia modium tritici; or there may be a genitive in apposition, as in 36, 11, 1 amore captus virginis Chalcidensis, Cleoptolemi filiae; 37, 20, 2; 39, 36, 5 quia Philopoemenis, auctoris omnium, quae Lacedaemone acta fuerant, factionis erat.

Many of the genitives indicate possession, yet many are construed with verbs or verbal derivatives, more commonly the latter. These, with the descriptive and the partitive genitives, form the larger part of those not indicating possession. Equivalent constructions are also found, but no attempt will be made here to point them out, as it is possible to lose sight of the genitive amid the variations and equivalents. Different readings also might cut some figure in the presentation, but in a matter where certainty is impossible, excepting in a few instances, we have not sought to be wise above what is written in the Weissenborn-Mueller edition.

A. OBJECTIVE GENITIVE.

The objective genitive is associated with verbs and verbal derivatives either nouns or adjectives. The Latin was not symmetrically developed, and we rarely find three forms derived from the same root, though two are not uncommon, giving to the writer a choice in form of expression, as both indicate an attitude toward some object or action. Only a few illustrations of some of these doublets need be given. *Paenitet: paenitentia* 1, 8, 7 cum iam virium haud paeniteret: 40, 54, 2 Demetriade hibernabat, cum desiderio anxius filii, tum paenitentia crudelitatis suae; *piget: pigritia* 26, 37, 7 ita pigebat inriti incepti: 1, 31, 5, pigritia militandi; *pudet: pudor* 3, 31, 2 pudere se numeri sui nequiquam aucti: 21, 16, 2 pudor non lati auxilii: *taedet: taedium* 1, 53, 6 liberorum eum frequentiae taedere: 8, 2, 2 ipsos belli culpa sua contracti taedium ceperit: *miseret: miseratio* 39, 15, 13 non misereat vos eorum solum, sed etiam pudeat: 5, 45, 6 miseratio sui. As a still further indication of a mental attitude may be given *oblivisci: oblivio* 8, 7, 8 oblitus imperii patrii consulumque edicti: 38, 46, 12 oblivio deorum capiat pectora vestra. Other pairs indicate judicial attitudes, *suspectum habere: suspicio* 24, 9, 10 s. cupiditatis imperii consulem haberet: 2, 8, 1 regni suspicione; *accusare: accusatio* 31, 38, 1 fuere, qui hoc die regem temeritatis, consulem segnitiae accusarent: 2, 56, 7 ipse accusationem Appi familiaeque superbissimae

ac crudelissimae in plebem Romanam exorsus; *damnare: damnatio* 27, 45, 8 damnarentur ipsi votorum: 22, 35, 3 ex damnatione collegae; *arguere: argumentum* 41, 19, 6 senatus nec liberavit eius culpae regem nec arguit: 3, 33, 9 moderationis eorum argumentum exemplo unius rei notasse satis erit. A verb and kindred adjective are found in *implere: plenus* 1, 46, 8 celeriter adulescentem suae temeritatis implet: 5, 28, 4 religionis iustae inplevit: 2, 38, 6 irarum pleni: 38, 21, 14 castra repetunt pavoris et tumultus iam plena.

Kindred nouns and adjectives occur with greater frequency. *Prudentia: prudens* 4, 41, 2 prudentia rei bellicae: 34, 28, 11 locorum prudentes; 31, 14, 7 inprudentes religionis; 23, 36, 2 nec eum provida futuri fefellit opinio; *potestas: potens* 8, 33, 17 potestas omnium rerum: 22, 42, 12 consules imperii potentes; 27 50, 10 inter inpotentes eius animos; *aviditas: avidus* 32, 12, 2 aviditate certaminis: 7, 12, 10 avidi certaminis; *cupiditas: cupido: cupidus* 1, 12, 1 ira et cupiditate recuperandae arcis; 1, 23, 7 cupido imperii: 1, 32, 2 civibus otii cupidis; *inopia: inops* 38, 16, 1 seu inopia agri seu praedae spe: 34, 38, 7 nec inops modo consilii sed vix mentis compos. The complement of the noun is occasionally a present participle. *Neglegentia*: *neglegens* 5, 51, 4 neglegentiam divini cultus: 5, 46, 3 (religio) cuius . . . neglegens gens est; *patientia: patiens* 30, 28, 5 exercitum . . . duratum omnium rerum patientia: 35, 5, 7; 34, 47, 5 corpora . . . minime patientia sitis; *metus: metuens* 1, 21, 1 legum ac poenarum metu: 22, 3, 4 et non modo legum aut patrum maiestatis sed ne deorum quidem satis metuens. To these perhaps may be added *moderatio*: *moderatus* 6, 25, 6 moderatione animi: 4, 7, 6; 8, 33, 15 moderatum irae; *intemperantia: intemperantes* 44, 30, 5 intemperantia vini: 24, 25, 9 avidos atque intemperantes suppliciorum animos. The preceding examples give an indication of the possibilities of rhetorical variation, although not of the frequency, for the three elements, verbs, nouns and adjectives, are not of equal value as factors in Livy's style.

a. VERBS.

The impersonal verbs are only fairly well represented. *Piget* occurs 1, 13, 3 si adfinitatis inter nos, si conubii piget; 26, 37, 6 p. incepti pudebatque se spretos; and also with the accusative of the person 10, 31, 15 quem pigeat longinquitatis bellorum. *Pudet* is used a few more times: 3, 31, 2; 40, 8, 14 p. regii nominis; 3, 19, 7 p. deorum hominumque; 22, 14, 4 si nullius alterius nos, ne civium quidem horum pudet; and in connection with *paenitet* 27, 13, 5 cuius et ipsius pudere ac paenitere vos oportet; 45, 10, 11 quarum Rhodios semper non minus puderet quam paeniteret; 45, 39, 18 nec magis me eius quam cicatricum harum pudet paenitetque. Notice also 3, 52, 7 non pudet . . . conspici. *Paenitet* is used most freely, generally with a personal object (38 times), as in 10, 6, 2 Samnitem . . . foederis novi paenitebat; and 44, 38, 4 ut me hesternae quietis paeniteat; and also without, 1, 8, 7; 2, 49, 12; 7, 20, 2; 23, 12, 6; 9; and 10 p. belli; 28, 29, 7 erroris; 4, 58, 10 laboris. *Taedet* is met with in only a few passages: 1, 53, 6; 3, 67, 6 taedet vos patriciorum, nos plebeiorum magistratuum; 9, 7, 14 t. populum omnium m. eius anni; 28, 27, 13; 34, 55, 1; 32, 37, 6 taedere belli senatum: 10, 31, 14; 21, 19, 7 taedebat imperii Punici. *Pertaesum* is used in the same way 3, 39, 4 nec nominis homines tum pertaesum esse; 3, 67, 7 decemvirorum vos pertaesum est. *Miseret* occurs 39, 15, 13; and 2, 5, 6 miserebat non poenae magis homines quam sceleris. The deponent form is generally used, as in 5, 45, 4 urbis . . . miseriti sunt; but more commonly as a participle 22, 55, 5; 27, 33, 11; 27, 34, 12 sordidati rei miseritos; 31, 30, 11 miseriti Atheniensium; or in a subordinate clause 3, 58, 5; 35, 38, 4; 36, 35, 2; and 38, 8, 6 orare . . . ut misereretur gentis.

Oblivisci was noticed in thirty-four passages construed with the genitive, though with 30, 30, 16 ut omnium obliviscaris aliorum, compare 2, 38, 2 ut omnia obliviscamini alia. The verb occurs most frequently as nominative of the perfect participle, indicating the mental attitude of the actor, as in 1, 26, 4 oblita fratrum mortuorum vivique, oblita patriae; and 8, 35, 3 contentionis obliti; and less

commonly in the accusative 24, 45, 4 temporum oblitos homines; and genitive 23, 12, 9 est hominis alienae libertatis obliti. Finite forms of the verb occur in a dozen passages, e. g. 8, 7, 16 ut aut rei publicae mihi aut mei meorumque obliviscendum sit; 28, 29, 6 utinam vos obliviscamini eorum; 45, 4, 6 sensit Perseus cuius nominis obliviscendum victo sit. The finite forms of *meminisse* occur a little more frequently[1], as in 5, 54, 3 minus iniuriae vestrae meaeque calamitatis m. iuvat. The thought suggested to a person is expressed by *admonere* in fourteen passages (Fügner), as in 1, 47, 7 a. paterni beneficii; 35, 32, 12 Aetolos meritorum . . . T. Quincti admonuerunt. Similar to this is *implere* with the genitive expressing mental states: 1, 46, 8 temeritatis; 4, 41, 7 erroris; 5, 28, 4 religionis; 10, 14, 20 fugae formidinisque; 7, 7, 5; 26, 19, 2; 35, 35, 6; 36, 12, 10 spei; 29, 14, 2 superstitionum. Objective conditions are indicated 3, 63, 10 ne ita omnia tribuni potestatis suae implerent; 25, 40, 7 ut brevi tempore totam Siciliam impleret nominis sui. *Replere* is used the same way 6, 25, 9 repletas semitas . . . puerorum et mulierum, taking the genitive of the persons concerned.

The genitive is used to indicate the delict as well as the penalty with verbs giving various stages of judicial procedure. Fügner give *pecuniae captae* (twice), *probri*, *proditionis*, *segnitiae*, and *temeritatis* with *accusare; capitis anquirere* 2, 52, 5; and 26, 3, 7; and *caedis*, *culpae*, *noxae*, *rei capitalis* and *sceleris* with *arguere*. With *insimulare* we find in 25, 6, 13 fugae aut pavoris; 28, 43, 3 cuius (obtrectationis); 34, 23, 8 fraudis Romanos; 40, 20, 3 Demetrium sermonum; cf. 44, 16, 6 proditionis crimine insimulari. The genitive with *condemnare* indicates the crime 7, 13, 3 ignaviae; and the penalty 45, 10, 14 capitis. In these connections *damnare* is preferred, indicating the crime 2, 42, 11 incesti; 8, 35, 5 noxae; 10, 31, 9 stupri; 23, 17, 2; and 33, 16, 5 proditionis; the penalty 5, 32, 8

[1] 3, 40, 3; 3, 61, 12; 4, 35, 6; 5, 30, 2; 5, 54, 3; 6, 27, 7; 10, 29, 2; 10, 37, 8; 24, 6, 8; 24, 8, 1; 26, 22, 7; 30, 31, 6; 36, 29, 10; 41, 3, 4; 41, 22, 7; 45, 42, 8.

quanti; 38, 60, 8 quantae summae; 38, 56, 8 pecuniae; 26, 33, 3; 39, 35, 8; 39, 36, 2; 39, 43, 2; 45, 24, 3 capitis; 42, 43, 9 capitalis poenae . . . decreto d.; the obligation 5, 25, 4; 7, 28, 4; 10, 37, 16; 39, 9, 4 voti; 27, 45, 8 votorum. We find in 7, 4, 4 probri compertum; 22, 57, 2 stupri c.; and 32, 1, 8 sacrilegii compertos. With *iudicare* the genitive indicates the crime 26, 3, 9 perduellionis i.; the penalty 6, 14, 3; and 23, 14, 3 *pecuniae;* 26, 3, 8 vel capitis vel pecuniae.

Judicial status is also indicated by *reus*, taking the genitive of the act, as in 9, 8, 3 reum qua infelicis belli, qua ignominiosae pacis; 44, 7, 9 culpae; or of the charge, as in 8, 34, 11 horum criminum vos reos . . . offerte; 24, 29, 6 reus criminis absentis fratris.

The other side of the judicial picture is far different. *Absolvere* is not used with the genitive, but instead, we find *liberat* in connection with *arguit* 41, 19, 6 senatus nec l. eius culpae regem nec a.; in 5, 28, 1 voti liberaretur; and similarly used *purgare* 37, 28, 2 quibus purgantibus civitatem omnis facti dictique hostilis adversus Romanos. Without a parallel is 1, 32, 11 quarum rerum litium causarum condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato Priscorum Latinorum, where *condixit* equals *mentionem fecit;* cf. 24, 38, 4 vos certiores periculi instantis facerem; and 3, 48, 9 Icili vox tota tribuniciae potestatis ac provocationis ad populum ereptae . . . erat. Practically equal to these verbs indicating judicial action, though the genitive is dependent on the noun, are the occurrences of *diem dicere*, as in 2, 41, 11; 43, 16, 12 perduellionis; 3, 13, 4; 25, 4, 8 rei capitalis; 3, 11, 9 capitis. Draeger 1, p. 559 gives the occurrences of *egere* with the genitive, — 3, 28, 10; 3, 52, 9; 22, 31, 3; 22, 61, 2; also 32, 14, 8 — but the remark under *indigere* 'Caesar und Livius haben nur den Abl.', overlooks 29, 35, 9 desiderio indigentium auxilii; and 45, 30, 2 in artus alterum alterius indigentis, omitted also p. 484. As has been shown elsewhere (A. J. P. XXVII, p. 286) *potiri* is used in the genitive of the gerundive singular, but *potiundi castris*, and the ablative is the prevailing construction,

though the genitive occurs 25, 14, 5 vexilli; 25, 17, 6 capitis Gracchi; 32, 13, 10 Cymenes et Angeias; 34, 21, 5 huius potitus loci. *Interest* is construed with the genitive 9, 24, 15; and 38, 12, 6 cuius; 30, 30, 9 quorum; 23, 43, 13 ipsorum quam Hannibalis *magis* interesse; 42, 46, 4 cum ceterorum id interesse tum Rhodiorum; and with the ablative also 24, 8, 17 nullius i. quam tua; 26, 31, 10 magis rei publicae i. quam mea. *Refert* is less freely used: 34, 27, 6 ipsorum; 40, 34, 10 ipsorum id plurimum r.; 8, 18, 2 parvi refert.

Some occurrences of *metuens*, *neglegens*, and *patiens* have been given, and we here quote with the others 22, 3, 4 non modo legum aut patrum maiestatis sed ne deorum quidem satis metuens: 5, 52, 4 neglegentiores publicarum religionum: 21, 31, 11 non patiens navium; 39, 13, 11 dedecoris; 39, 13, 14 erroris et stupri; 45, 32, 5 neque legum neque libertatis aequae patiens; and in the comparative, associated with *capacior*, 39, 9, 1 urbis magnitudo c. patientiorque talium malorum. Similar to these are the negatives, 9, 18, 1 secundis rebus, quarum nemo intolerantior fuit; 5, 48, 3; 27, 48, 16; 10, 28, 4 corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus; cf. 34, 47, 5; and 35, 5, 7. In 6, 36, 8 capti et stupentes animi, *animi* is to be taken as a locative, if *animis* be not the correct reading; cf. 1, 58, 9 aegram animi; 30, 15, 9: 7, 34, 4 territo animi; 8, 13, 17 suspensos animi habetis; and see Fügner, p. 1127.

b. NOUNS.

The genitive occurs with a large number of abstract nouns whose place might be taken by some form of verbal statement. The most numerous are nouns in *-io*, about 170, and in round numbers thirty in *-ium* and *-us*, and nearly as many in *-ia*. Other derivatives, e. g. those in *-a*, *-culum*, *-men* -or *-mentum*, and *-tas* are used much less freely. Seventy in *-or* expressing the agent were noticed, and a number of these have corresponding forms in *-io*, as *accusator: accusatio, aestimator: aestimatio, castigator: castigatio. concitator: concitatio* 25, 4, 10 qui turbae

ac tumultus concitatores fuerant: 44, 28, 10 concitatio remorum; *expugnator: expugnatio* 6, 22, 8 expugnatores coloniae: 27, 39, 12 oppidi facilem expugnationem. While such pairs are for the most part nouns in *-or* and *-io* there are a few others, as *arbiter: arbitrium* 21, 31, 7 arbiter regni: 44, 15, 5 arbitria belli pacisque; *magister: magisterium* 22, 30, 2 magister equitum: 22, 30, 5 me magisterium equitum . . . tenere iubeas; *parricida: parricidium* 3, 50, 6 parricidam liberum: 8, 11, 7 parricidio filii; *spectator: spectaculum* 21, 43, 17 virtutis spectator: 5, 42, 4 ad spectaculum . . . occidentis patriae. Many of these may be considered in a subjective relationship, but the objective activity must first be exercised before the subjectivity is established, e. g. 27, 30, 7 portibus et litorum adpulsu arceret.

Most of these derivatives have been sufficiently illustrated, and little need be said of the rest. Nouns in *-men* and *-mentum* occur with about the same frequency, *crimen* and *discrimen* being the most freely used of the one, and *argumentum, documentum,* and *monumentum* of the other. The number of nouns in *-es* is not large, but some, as *caedes, clades, fides, pernicies,* and *strages,* are freely used. *Aviditas, caritas, cupiditas,* and *potestas* best represent the nouns in *-tas,* while abstracts in *-a,* such as *culpa, cura, fuga,* and *tutela,* as also in *-or,* e. g. *amor, pavor* and *terror* are not infrequently used. But few others need be mentioned: 22, 58, 6 pignus fidei; 36, 15, 2 vatem omnium quae tum evenirent; 42, 50, 9 vindex fortunae dignitatisque.

The genitive not infrequently indicates the object toward which a mental state is directed, as in 28, 40, 9 prope fastidium eius quam desiderium; 10, 18, 5 metus Romani nominis; 22, 25, 17 magis tacita invidia dictatoris favorque magistri equitum animos versabat. The non-comprehension is indicated 1, 24, 1 nominum error; 2, 21, 4 tanti errores temporum. The balm of forgiveness is shown by *venia:* 2, 18, 10; 7, 20, 2; 38, 13, 12 erroris; 36, 22, 1 seu furoris sui seu erroris; 23, 8, 9 peccati; 24, 22, 13 cunctationis; 32, 22, 12 secessionis. See Mueller ad 2, 18, 10.

The ground of the mental state is also indicated by the genitive, sometimes dependent on a noun with *ob*. *Dolor* 7, 21, 3 propior dolor plebi faenoris ingravescentis; 8, 13, 2 pacem ob agri adempti d. aspernabantur: *gaudium* 25, 24, 11 gaudio tantae perpetratae rei; 39, 50, 9 non diuturnum mortis eius g.; 42, 55, 4 g. periculosi saltus superati: *ira* 27, 28, 6 ab ira non defectionis modo sed etiam equitum interfectorum; 5, 33, 3 ira corruptae uxoris; 9, 34, 9 ira finitae potestatis; 37, 51, 6 ira provinciae ereptae; 1, 5, 3 ob iram praedae amissae; 4, 57, 9 ob iram dictatoris creati; 8, 12, 5 ob iram agri amissi; 9, 8, 12 ob iram diremptae pacis; 21, 2, 6 ob iram interfecti domini; 5, 1, 5 ob iram repulsae; 27, 7, 13 ob similis iram fugae; 1, 30, 7 ob residuas bellorum iras: *pudor* 34, 4, 13 pessimus quidem pudor est vel parsimoniae vel paupertatis; 21, 16, 2 pudor non lati auxilii et ira in Carthaginienses metusque de summa rerum; cf. 22, 5, 4 ad gemitus vulnerum ictusque corporum aut armorum. In 1, 30, 7, supra, the statement indicates the residuum of passions persisting after the wars, corresponding to the use of *reliquiae* with *belli* 9, 29, 3; *caedis* 41, 12, 9; *cladis* 22, 56, 2; and 43, 10, 8; *spei* 5, 42, 8. *Reliquiae* with the genitive sometimes indicates the remnants of masses of men, as in 40, 57, 8 ex reliquiis Bastarnarum; 9, 40, 18; 21, 40, 10; 22, 54, 7; 23, 45, 3; 24, 18, 9; and for this reason in 42, 65, 5 we prefer the reading *reliquiis equitum*, instead of *reliquis* as harmonizing with the meaning of the passage.

c. ADJECTIVES.

Livy employs the genitive freely with adjectives indicating desire, knowledge, etc. The corresponding positive and negative forms such as *gnarus: ignarus, memor: immemor, peritus: imperitus* differ widely in frequency of occurrence, but as the negative is used with both, the words themselves do not indicate whether the idea expressed is positive or negative. *Gnarus* is not freely used: 10, 20, 8; 21, 50, 7; 22, 31, 4 ab locorum gnaris ignari circumvenirentur; 26, 6, 11; 38, 12, 6. Contrasted with this, *ignarus* was noticed in forty-three passages, nineteen

in the fourth Decade. There is an occasional negative, as in 8, 26, 6; 9, 8, 4; 9, 36, 4 haud; 34, 49, 1 nec ignarus huius habitus animorum; and in contrasted statements 7, 7, 4 et parti ante decoris memores neque ignari auctarum virium hostis; 35, 18, 2 peritus Graeciae nec ignarus Romanorum. Notice also the two adjectives 1, 56, 11 ut ignarus responsi expersque imperii esset. *Memor: immemor* (70:20) are sharply contrasted with the pair *gnarus: ignarus*, especially in the fact that a majority of the occurrences of both words are in the first Decade, with relatively few in the third.

Conscius and *inscius* are not freely used. The former was noticed 3, 67, 1 nullius noxae conscius sum; 9, 26, 14 actae vitae vos conscios habeo; 33, 28, 10 hominum nullius rei consciorum; 36, 20, 1 consciae defectionis civitates; 39, 34, 9 multorum talium ministrum et conscium haberet; 44, 10, 4 tam dementis imperii c.; 45, 6, 4 cum tribus consciis fugae: *inscius* 3, 48, 2 haud i. dimicationis.

Peritus occurs thirty-one times with nouns, and also with gerund forms, as does *imperitus*, and the strong contrast with *expers* justifies a detailed presentation of both. Skill in military affairs is most frequently indicated: *belli* 4, 17, 10; 22, 39, 20; 27, 6, 10; 27, 8, 15; 34, 17, 3; 36, 7, 20; 37, 20, 2; *militiae* 8, 8, 17; 24, 23, 9; 24, 40, 8; 30, 35, 5; *rei militaris* 44, 22, 12; *pugnae* 27, 48, 9. As the opposite of *expers* it is construed with about the same nouns: 3, 33, 5 legum; 23, 18, 13 artium; 25, 33, 2 perfidiae; 30, 1, 5 iuris; 41, 18, 16 religionum iurisque. Most of the remaining occurrences designate concrete objects: 3, 51, 9; 27, 44, 9 rerum; 22, 13, 5; 25, 19, 11; 40, 21, 3; 43, 19, 4 regionis; 21, 47, 5 amnis; 23, 32, 8 provinciae; 35, 18, 2 Graeciae; 31, 42, 8 itinerum; 1, 34, 9 prodigiorum; 10, 4, 9 linguae. It is noticeable that half of all the occurrences are in the third Decade.

Incertus is generally used in connection with external conditions 9, 43, 4; 24, 24, 9; 24, 31, 5 rerum; 25, 37, 13; 35, 17, 2 omnium; 10, 33, 3 fortunae; or of mental facts 4, 23, 3 veri; 36, 42, 6 consilii; 4, 57, 3 sententiae; and once with the locative 1, 7, 6 confusus and incertus animi.

Fügner gives twenty-eight occurrences of *avidus* some of which, however, are construed with the gerund or gerundive. Other adjectives indicating mental attitudes can be designated as "occasional": *cupidus*, as in 33, 25, 5; and 41, 17, 6 provinciae; 42, 5, 6 mutationis rerum; *insatiabilis* 9, 14, 14 i. supplicii; *insuetus* 6, 34, 6 moris eius i.; *insolitus* 10, 28, 9 i. eius tumultus; *rudis* 1, 7, 8 inter r. artium homines; *providus* 23, 36, 2: *prudens* 34, 28, 11; 39, 16, 9 prudentissimi viri omnis divini humanique iuris: *improvidus* 26, 39, 7 i. futuri certaminis: *inprudens* 31, 14, 7; 34, 9, 9 i. maris; *consultus* 1, 18, 1 consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani iuris; 10, 22, 7 iuris atque eloquentiae consultos; *dubius* 33, 25, 5 dubios sententiae patres fecerat; *trepidus* 5, 11, 4; 36, 31, 5 t. rerum suarum.

Compos is used most freely[2] of the adjectives indicating control, as in 26, 48, 3 urbis . . . compotem fecissent; 42, 16, 6 c. iam sui. *Potens* and *inpotens* occur each a few times: 1, 35, 4; 8, 13, 13; 8, 39, 2; 22, 42, 12; 23, 16, 6 p. rerum suarum atque urbis; 24, 4, 9; 26, 13, 14; 27, 30, 16; 28, 30, 9; 33, 12, 2 ger.: 5, 37, 4 ira, cuius inpotens est gens; 9, 14, 5; 27, 50, 10; 29, 9, 9; 30, 42, 17 inpotentes laetitiae insanire. Here also may be placed the two examples of *nimius* masculine. Quinctius is characterized 3, 26, 12 et imperii nimium et virum ipso imperio vehementiorem; and Manlius 6, 11, 3 nimius animi. Two adjectives in *-ax* were noticed, *capax* 9, 16, 13; and 39, 9, 1; and *ferax* 9, 16, 19.

In expressing obligation, participation, and their opposites Livy uses *expers* most freely. It is found with the genitive of a concrete object 45, 34, 7 praedae; but the remainder express mental products and states; 38, 57, 7 consilii; 4, 14, 2; 33, 11, 5; 40, 5, 9 consiliorum; 1, 25, 2 curae; 4, 60, 3 laetitiae; 22, 56, 4 luctus; of political conditions and resultants: 1, 56, 11 imperii; 3, 57, 1 legum; 9, 9, 3 iuris; 23, 5, 11 e. omnis iuris et condicionis et linguae

[2] 1, 10, 7; 1, 32, 7; 7, 40, 5; 8, 18, 12; 9, 2, 11; 9, 43, 14; 25, 38, 3; 26, 15, 13; 26, 48, 3; 27, 50, 2; 29, 10, 8; 29, 11, 6; 29, 22, 5; 29, 36, 8; 30, 1, 6; 32, 30, 10; 34, 38, 7; 35, 18, 7; 42, 16, 6; 42, 28, 12.

prope humanae militem trahit; 4, 9, 9 certaminis; 40, 8, 4 certaminum; 29, 17, 18 iniuriae; 2, 6, 3 sceleris; 28, 24, 10 seditionis defectionisque; 36, 12, 5 proditionis; 8, 16, 11 gloriae: 7, 2, 12 artis ludicrae; 7, 32, 11 operum militarium. The use of the word is more marked in the first Decade than elsewhere, in this respect not differing greatly from *peritus*. *Exsors* 22, 44, 7; 23, 10, 3 e. Punicae amicitiae foederisque: *immunis* 7, 7, 5 i. operum militarium; 38, 44, 4 eorum; and perhaps 1, 43, 8 militiae: 28, 17, 2 unus inexplebilis virtutis veraeque laudis; *insons* 22, 49, 7; 34, 32, 8; 41, 24, 11 omnis iniuriae: *innoxius* 4, 44, 11 criminis* innoxia. The affirmative forms *consors* and *socius* have acquired full nominal force emphasizing the personal element, though the participation may be prominent as in 26, 16, 10 multitudinem, nullius rei inter se sociam, ad consensum inhabilem fore. Resembling *socius* is *aemulus* 7, 26, 12; 21, 41, 7; 34, 32, 4 (leges) quarum aemulus Lycurgi mentionem fecisti; and *superstes* 40, 8, 18 alterius vestrum superstes.

Plenus is one of the adjectives used most freely, especially in the first Decade where are found 60% of the occurrences. The genitives indicating mental states (26) occur most frequently, *irae* or *irarum* twelve times, and sometimes associated with another noun: 6, 18, 3; and 7, 10, 8 animorum; 7, 7, 2 indignitatis; 8, 30, 12 minarum; 9, 22, 9 maeroris: 4, 32, 10; 21, 44, 1 animorum; 5, 52, 2; 6, 5, 6; 41, 16, 6 religionum. Masses of men are indicated in nineteen passages, nine of which have *hostium*. Physical objects or conditions are mentioned fourteen times, as in 7, 30, 21; 7, 31, 5; 7, 40, 15; 30, 7, 8 lacrimarum; 3, 25, 6; 5, 45, 4; 23, 12, 14 praedae; 5, 11, 14 volnerum; 5, 48, 2 vaporis; 6, 17, 4 sudoris ac sanguinis. The remaining eleven instances give abstractions, as in 3, 69, 3; 26, 22, 12 honorum; 9, 30, 9; and 33, 48, 8 crapulae; 22, 41, 7 fortunae. Not unusual are two genitives, one of which stands in a causal relation to the other, as in 4, 10, 4 ignominiae cladisque; 35, 2, 3 pavoris ac fugae; 38, 21, 14 pavoris et tumultus; 40, 7, 7 speculatorum et proditorum.

The genesis of the fulness is indicated by *fertilis* 5, 34, 2 frugum hominumque; and *ferax* 9, 16, 19 nulla virtutum feracior fuit. The negative side of the picture is given by *egenus* 9, 6, 4 omnium egena corpora; and by *inops*, with material things 4, 10, 1 omnium rerum; 37, 15, 3 omnium; 42, 64, 7 viae inopis aquarum difficultatem; 45, 40, 2 inops pecuniae Philippus, Perseus contra praedives; or with abstracts 3, 7, 7 auxilii humani; and *consilii* 26, 18, 6; 32, 35 3; 33, 7, 8; 44, 2, 12; 34, 38, 7 nec inops modo c. sed vix mentis compos.

The noun with *similis* in some passages can be considered either genitive or dative, e. g. 4, 15, 2 causae; 10, 12, 4 militiae; 21, 8, 7 pugnae. Elsewhere *veri* occurs in seventeen of the thirty-four occurrences, as in 5, 11, 7; 9, 37, 7; 38, 55, 9 similius veri. The remainder have either a proper name, as in 1, 20, 2 Romuli quam Numae; or a personal pronouns, as in 2, 31, 9; 38, 51, 10 mei. *Dissimilis* occurs 3, 64, 8 d. decemvirorum.

Instar is used with full nominal force 28, 17, 2 parvum instar eorum; and is elsewhere construed with the genitive with a force akin to that of some of the adjectives: 25, 25, 5 i. urbium; 26, 28, 11 duarum i. legionum; 35, 49, 9 plenarum legiuncularum i.; 33, 5, 8 portae i.; 38, 7, 5 i. munimenti; 42, 55, 9 alae unius instar.

Tenus occurs with the genitive 26, 24, 11 Corcyrae t.; and 44, 40, 8 per aquam ferme genus tenus altam.

Ergo.—Livy has cuius rei ergo 40, 52, 6; and 41, 28, 9 quoting from a public tablet, and to his sources we may ascribe all the other occurrences of the word, even if not in a quotation direct or indirect: 1, 18, 6 cui deinde honoris ergo publicum . . . sacerdotium fuit; cf. 29, 15, 2 honoris et beneficii causa; 25, 7, 4; 31, 15, 6 "virtutis ergo"; 22, 38, 4 "fugae atque formidinis ergo"; 25, 12, 15 "valetudinis ergo"; cf. 29, 11, 1 valetudinis causa; 28, 39, 15 "victoriae ergo"; 28, 39, 19 "muneris ergo"; 37, 47, 3 victoriae navalis ergo.

B. DESCRIPTIVE GENITIVE.

The genitive of a noun and an adjective are not infrequently used side by side giving different phases of the same object: 1, 56, 2 ut specie minora sic laboris aliquanto maioris; 3, 44, 3 viro acri et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis; 3, 62, 6 veteris perpetuaeque alterum gloriae, alterum . . . victoria elatum; 4, 41, 12 patris, venerabilis viri, et exactae aetatis; 5, 6, 7 primum illum et* brevissimi temporis impetum; 7, 5, 2 capit consilium rudis quidem atque agrestis animi sed quamquam non civilis exempli, tamen pietate laudabile; 7, 23, 6 gens ferox et ingenii avidi ad pugnam; 9, 6, 11 maestiores et abiectioris* animi; 9, 19, 8 phalanx inmobilis et unius generis; 24, 28, 5 minorem ac levioris momenti; 25, 24, 13 Hiero cum recentissimae memoriae rex, tum beneficiis insignis; 25, 36, 5 nudus tumulus et asperi soli; 25, 37, 2 impiger iuvenis animique et ingenii . . . maioris; 31, 8, 6 novum ac magni nominis bellum; 34, 52, 5 caelata pleraque, quaedam eximiaeque artis; 34, 62, 4 infestam . . . dubiae possessionis effecerat; 39, 11, 5 probam et antiqui moris feminam; 39, 25, 4 utrum Thessalorum iuris . . . an Aetolica . . . fuissent; 39, 51, 7 devium atque occultissimi exitus; 40, 51, 4 plura et maioris locavit usus; 42, 47, 7 haec Romana esse, non versutiarum Punicarum neque calliditatis Graecae; 44, 18, 4 dubii suspensaeque ex fortunae fidei; cf. 42, 57, 10 via sine aqua et plurimi pulveris erat. There are also instances of variation with the possessive genitive also: 26, 21, 11 aut regius aut hostium populi Romani fuisset; 42, 39, 8 salutatio non tamquam hostium, sed hospitalis ac benigna fuit.

The descriptive genitive is used in setting forth the qualities of men, as well as their environment both personal and political, and the same method is applied to impersonal objects. The best illustrative passage is the description of Cato 39, 40, 10 asperi procul dubio animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit, sed invicti a cupiditatibus animi, rigidae innocentiae, contemptor gratiae, divitiarum. In parsimonia, in patientia laboris et periculi, ferrei prope corporis animique. Though these

genitives are in the predicate, the description is still of the person, and more commonly a substantive is expressed, and a fairly complete picture is given of man. Mental attitudes are expressed by *animi, mentis, ingenii* and *indolis:* 1, 46, 2 ardentis a.; 2, 52, 7 fervidi; 3, 38, 7 praeferocis; 21, 52, 2 recentis; 25, 37, 2; and 34, 25, 7 maioris; 24, 45, 2 ancipitis; 25, 7, 11 vir inquieti a. et minime otium . . . patientis; 5, 15, 6 vir haud intacti religione a.; 26, 19, 4 capti quadam superstitione a.; 33, 11, 7 invicti ab ea cupiditate animi virum. *Mentis* is used less freely 4, 49, 8 pravae m. homini; 42, 49, 6 utrius m., utrius fortunae consulem. *Ingenii* occurs in connection with *animi* 25, 37, 2; and also 1, 46, 4 mitis i.; 2, 23, 15 vehementis; 7, 23, 6 avidi; 22, 58, 8 minime Romani i. homo. *Indolis,* 1, 39, 4 iuvenis evasit vere regiae indolis; cf. 3, 12, 3 indolem tam maturae virtutis.

Moral qualities are freely portrayed especially *virtus:* 2, 18, 7; 8, 8, 8; 32, 9, 1 spectatae; 30, 4, 1 sp. v. atque prudentiae; 3, 44, 3 expertae. Similar to these are 10, 23, 9 spectatae pudicitiae matrona; 41, 4, 1 notae fortitudinis; 21, 1, 5 ingentis spiritus; 44, 18, 4; 44, 35, 10 notae iam sibi et fidei et prudentiae homines; 8, 8, 8 minimae fiduciae manum; 24, 45, 12 ambiguae f. virum; 26, 49, 16 spectatae integritatis; 22, 60, 5 priscae ac nimis durae severitatis; 4, 26, 11 severissimi imperii virum; 38, 25, 8 audaciae expertae. Undesirable traits and qualities are also given: 3, 72, 5 praemortui iam sit pudoris; 9, 15, 1 gens dubiae voluntatis; 3, 61, 4 civem periculosae libidinis; 38, 24, 2 centurio praeerat et libidinis et avaritiae militaris.

The corporeal conditions of individuals as well as of masses of men are described: 41, 9, 5 puerum trunci corporis; 28, 20, 3 levium corporum homines et multa exercitatione pernicium; cf. 38, 46, 4 tantae corporum moles . . . consternatae sunt; 23, 25, 8 militem minimi quemque roboris; 2, 49, 2 duae roboris eiusdem gentes; 27, 38, 10 magni roboris auxilia. Racial, political and family relationships are freely set forth, a few of the instances given being in the predicate: *Gentium* 7, 1, 2 suarum g. viris; 21, 44, 2 generosissimarum g. equites: *gentis* 4, 3, 11 Tar-

quinium non Romanae modo, sed ne Italicae quidem g.; cf. sec. 10 Pompilium, non modo non patricium, sed ne quidem Romanum; 3, 27, 1; 3, 33, 9; 7, 39, 12; 8, 18, 8 patriciae gentis; 6, 11, 2 p. g. et inclitae famae; 42, 52, 8 eiusdem g.; 10, 10, 11 efferatae g. homines: *generis* 22, 13, 2; 29, 1, 16; 30, 20, 6; 33, 17, 11; 37, 60, 3; 42, 47, 12; 43, 11, 11 Italici g.; 21, 21, 2; 22, 43, 3 Hispani; 25, 40, 5 Libyphoenicum; 21, 7, 3 Rutulorum quidam generis; 35, 36, 7; 40, 5, 10; 42, 51, 8 regii; 4, 9, 4 plebei; 28, 21, 6; 36, 17, 7 obscuri; 22, 34, 2; 32, 2, 6 sui; 45, 33, 4 pleraque eius g.; 44, 45, 13 militaris g.; 30, 43, 12 quingentas omnis generis. Notice also 21, 46, 3 cuius g. essent; 22, 13, 2 inter multitudinem sociorum Italici generis, resembles the more common *nominis Latini*, as in 10, 26, 14 sociorum nominisque Latini; 22, 27, 11 sociumque et Latini nominis; and very freely used in the fourth and fifth Decades. In other connections *nominis* is used 23, 43, 11 in captivos omnis Italici n.; 5, 22, 8 urbis opulentissimae Etrusci n.; 9, 42, 11 omnes Hernici n.; 34, 58, 12 urbes quae Graii n. sint: *stirpis* 1, 40, 2 advenam non modo vicinae sed ne Italicae quidem s.; 26, 19, 6 divinae; 24, 25, 10; 29, 29, 11 regiae; 23, 22, 7 eius: *plebis* 2, 55, 3 eos ipsos plebis homines; 8, 33, 12; 24, 2, 9; 24, 23, 10 apud infimae p. homines: *factionis* 21, 9, 4; 23, 12, 6; 30, 7, 7; 34, 61, 11 Barcinae f.; 33, 45, 6; 35, 34, 12; 42, 63, 12 adversae; 1, 18, 5; 3, 64, 3; 34, 21, 4; 34, 48, 2 suae; 35, 31, 6 eius; cf. 41, 25, 3 qui f. Proxeni erant. *Partis* and *partium* are employed in the same way 4, 9, 7 inter suae p. homines; also 24, 27, 8; 25, 23, 4; and 35, 39, 4; 39, 34, 2 adversae; 35, 50, 4; and 35, 51, 7 qui Romanae p. erant; cf. 35, 31, 14 Romanorum; 24, 35, 6; and 28, 22, 2 Carthaginiensium; and 42, 29, 12 iam Macedonum partis erat. The plural is used in the same way: 3, 67, 9 consules vestrarum partium; 34, 31, 7; 34, 32, 8 Philippi; 38, 39, 8 Antiochi; 37, 35, 3 suarum. Similar to these are *familiae* 29, 29, 8 quidam Mazaetullus nomine, non alienus sanguine regibus, f. semper inimicae; and *familiarum* 4, 54, 3 clarissimarum f. iuvenibus; 22, 35, 1 duobus nobilium iam f. plebeis; 39, 40, 3 patricios plebeiosque nobilissimarum f.;

cf. 6, 40, 6 Claudiae f. non sim. Class distinctions are also indicated by *ordinis* 10, 23, 10 nec matronis solum sed omnis ordinis feminis; 27, 46, 5 ab sui quisque o. hominibus; 33, 46, 2 unum eius ordinis; 42, 27, 3 socios navales libertini o.; 43, 12, 9 cives R. l. o.; 9, 38, 8 quosdam equestris o.; 21, 59, 10 quinque e. o. A few other terms are used: *corporis* 1, 17, 2; 6, 34, 5; 26, 48, 6 sui c. hominum: *sanguinis* 2, 6, 2; 2, 9, 1 eiusdem s.; cf. 4, 2, 6: *linguae* 31, 29, 15 eiusdem l. homines.

The political or social status is indicated by *dicionis* 23, 28, 5; 32, 33, 16 suae: *iuris* 5, 49, 2 ab inferioris iuris magistratu; 36, 42, 2 eiusdem i. sociis; cf. 34, 62, 10 agrum . . . Carthaginiensium iuris: *condicionis* 21, 42, 4 eiusdem c. homines; cf. 34, 62, 14; 36, 28, 6 cuius c. essent: *fastigii* 3, 35, 9 aliis eiusdem f. civibus. The reputation is shown 6, 11, 2 inclitae famae; 4, 54, 8; 27, 40, 6 celeberrimi nominis duces; 28, 28, 4 n. etiam abominandi ducem; 44, 25, 9 in tanti n. regibus. The personality is described 4, 16, 8 vir summae dignitatis; 40, 54, 4 regiae vir maiestatis; 29, 29, 9; 35, 31, 14 auctoritatis magnae; 5, 36, 9 in tantae nobilitatis viris; 28, 27, 5 regiae n. viros.

The eligibility of men for service is shown 31, 23, 8 qui militaris aetatis esset, and soldiers are sometimes described by indicating their position in the line, or by stating whether their arms are light or heavy. *Agminis* is associated with a substantive in 10, 43, 14 ab equite novissimi a. ducenti ferme et octoginta interfecti; and 22, 6, 8 sex milia primi a. . . . evasere; and a few times in the predicate 33, 9, 3; and 36, 19, 4 novissimi; 27, 18, 2; 27, 28, 9; 29, 34, 15 primi. As *armatus* was not used with adverbs indicating light or heavy arming, the expression of this fell to *arma* with the adjectives *levis* and *gravis*. In a few passages the ablative is found: 9, 19, 16; 21, 55, 2; 22, 18, 3 g. armis; but in 21, 21, 11 levium armis. *Levium armorum* is associated in 22, 3, 9; 22, 37, 7; 22, 45, 7; 25, 34, 13; 42, 65, 13 with *auxilia;* but also with personal connections in 27, 18, 7 Baleares et Afros; 43, 18, 4 cum duobus milibus; and *gravium* occurs in the predicate 44, 4, 5 qui g. a. erant. *Levis armaturae*, devel-

loped after the events described in the first Decade, occurs in a few passages, as 27, 30, 8; 33, 5, 1 cum paucis equitum l. a.; 31, 42, 2 manipulos; 44, 2, 10 decem milia l. a. iuvenum. See Fügner *s. vv.*

The genitive in the predicate differs from the preceding only in form of statement, and the features are practically the same, though all are not equally prominent. *Animi* occurs 44, 22, 10 neque omnes tam firmi et constantis a. contra adversum rumorem esse possunt; 36, 5, 3 liberi aut simplicis; 8, 29, 5; 9, 6, 11; *ingenii* 22, 29, 8 eum extremi i. esse: *mentis* 32, 21, 37 vix m. sanae estis; 37, 45, 12 qui nostrae m. sunt.

Moral traits are not freely given: 1, 54, 6 dubiae fidei videbatur; 2, 21, 3; 7, 18, 3 fidei iam non solum virtutis ducebant esse; 34, 58, 11; 37, 26, 2 tunc magnae et certae fiduciae; 30, 7, 6 Romanae . . . constantiae; 35, 28, 1 erat Philopoemen praecipuae . . . solertiae; 21, 2, 7 mirae artis erat; 42, 30, 4 pars altera regiae adulationis; 42, 30, 5 Perseus aurae popularis erat; 39, 8, 6 quisque, quo natura pronioris libidinis esset; 8, 8, 1 intentioris ubique curae erant. Man himself is described 9, 16, 14 ipse invicti ad laborem corporis; 30, 18, 7 roboris maioris R. eques erat.

The use of the predicate genitive in indicating the status of the individual is noticeably free: *arbitrii* 9, 9, 9 mei; 25, 29, 4 nostri; 34, 7, 11 vestri; 37, 52, 8 ipsorum; 39, 53, 6 sui; 24, 37, 9 cuius iuris atque a.; 42, 29, 7 alieni: *dicionis* 42, 41, 13 meae; 24, 29, 7; 24, 29, 12; 27, 51, 13; 33, 40, 4 suae; 44, 25, 11 ipsius; 26, 24, 12; 32, 33, 6 vetustae eorum d.; 32, 33, 8 quondam iuris ac d. eorum fuissent; 33, 39, 4 eius; 30, 9, 2 Carthaginiensium; *iuris* 8, 14, 11 eiusdem iuris condicionisque; 29, 31, 5 sui; 38, 9, 12; 38, 53, 5 i. sui et officii; 34, 62, 10 Carthaginiensium; 38, 11, 9 Aetolorum; 39, 25, 4 Thessalorum; 25, 7, 1 nec iuris *nec* potestatis suae: *potestatis* 22, 39, 21; 30, 30, 22 tuae; 6, 10, 3; 23, 30, 9 in fide erga Romanos et p. suae manserunt; 24, 37, 6; 27, 5, 17; 31, 45, 4; 32, 11, 4; 36, 27, 8; 37, 26, 6 suae; 37, 32, 13 ipsius; 42, 34, 14; 43, 3, 7 ipsorum: *regni* 39, 26, 1 sui; 39, 28, 11 mei; 34, 62, 4 sui regni an Carthaginiensium: *sortis* 35, 6, 2 comitia suae s.

esse; 35, 6, 4: *tutelae* 1, 6, 4; 24, 22, 15 fidei tutelaeque; 42, 19, 5; cf. 21, 41, 12 t. nostrae duximus: *custodiae* 38, 24, 6 inter captivos eiusdem c.: *corporis* 4, 9, 4 qui et ipsi eiusdem c. erant; 38, 34, 3 unius eos c. fore: *gentis* 8, 18, 8 patriciae utraque g.: *factionis* 36, 12, 4 eius; 35, 34, 7 eiusdem; 35, 37, 5 Euthymidae f.: *ordinis* 5, 7, 7 pedestris o.: *partis* 33, 27, 11 qui adversae p. essent; cf. 3, 39, 9; 36, 42, 5 Aetolorum; 37, 53, 28 Antiochi; 42, 63, 1 Macedonum; 42, 63, 12; 45, 31, 3 Romanorum; 45, 24, 5; 45, 31, 13 partium regis: *societatis* 35, 34, 3; 35, 37, 4 Romanae; 35, 33, 4 s. Aetolorum cum Romanis: *stirpis* 35, 47, 7 is vere regum s. esset: *plebis* 2, 35, 3 plebisque non patrum tribunos esse; 23, 31, 11 quorum hominum essent, scire se ipsi negabant. Undecided status is indicated by *disceptationis* 37, 56, 1 quae praesentis d. essent; 39, 25, 6; 21, 19, 2 si verborum d. res esset; and is implied in 6, 19, 5 eam ingentis dimicationis fore.

There are a few other varied characterizations of persons: 3, 58, 2 virum honoratissimae imaginis futurum; 6, 11, 7 famaeque magnae malle quam bonae esse; 35, 45, 8 regem . . . momenti ullius futurum; cf. 42, 45, 3; 38, 32, 9 magnae auctoritatis . . . gens erat; 42, 50, 4 maior pars ferocioris sententiae erat; and 45, 19, 7 eorum hominum Attalus erat, qui . . . cuperent, where the genitive indicates the moral, not the political status as in 23, 31, 11 supra.

The same method of description is applied to things as to persons, and *exempli* and *generis* may be given as connecting links. Verginius is decribed 3, 44, 2 vir exempli recti domi militiaeque, but elsewhere *exempli* is associated with non-personal subjects 1, 28, 11 supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum fuit; 2, 55, 1 sub hanc pessimi e. victoriam; 4, 48, 13 largitione; 6, 38, 10 novi e. rogatione; 7, 5, 2; 8, 7, 22 imperia non in praesentia modo horrenda, sed e. etiam tristis in posterum; 26, 2, 2; and 34, 61, 13 rem mali e.; 28, 26, 2 tam foedi e. defectio; and in the predicate 27, 6, 4 multo foedioris e. eum creari; 38, 56, 10 tolerabilioris e. esse.

Some examples of *generis* have already been given indicating the ethnical relations of individuals, and it is

also freely used to designate the class, as in 1, 47, 10 fautorem infimi g. hominum; 43, 3, 1 novi g. h.; 10, 21, 3; 21, 12, 8; 33, 7, 8; 38, 50, 10 omnis g. h.; 27, 32, 10 omnis g. armatorum; 34, 36, 3 optimi g. militum; 45, 32, 9 artificum omnis g.; and in the plural 26, 51, 7 fabris omnium generum. Taken as a whole the occurrences may be divided into five classes of the types *(a.)* omne genus rerum; *(b.)* omnia genera rerum; *(c.)* res omnis generis; *(d.)* res omnium generum; *(e.)* omnis generis rerum. Of the 195 instances noticed, 101 belong under *a.*, and more than one-half are similar to 10, 6, 11 tali genere certaminum; and 28, 6, 3 omni g. telorum, the ablative being especially noticeable in the fourth Decade, but rarely occurring in the first. Fifty-eight occurrences of *c.* were noticed, and twenty-six of *e.* this combination being dependent on some other word. Neither *b.* (24, 19, 8 omniaque alia operum machinationumque genera; 27, 44, 8; 35, 3, 4; 40, 3, 4; 44, 9, 4; 45, 31, 4 tria g. principum) nor *d.* (2, 30, 15 promiscua omnium g. caede; 7, 30, 21; 26, 51, 7; 37, 40, 11; 44, 9, 4 bestiis omnium generum, for gentium) are freely used. In *a.*, *genus* is most commonly modified by *omne*, but also by other adjectives, as well as by *hoc* and *id*, e. g. 2, 45, 4 novum; 8, 20, 4 idoneum; 21, 11, 8 antiquum; and in *b.* 27, 44, 8 miserrima mortis genera. In *c.*, the modifier is *omne* or a pronoun, excepting in a few passages, as in 6, 37, 11; 21, 57, 11; 22, 25, 16; 44, 2, 1 huius. In *e.*, the restriction to *omne* is not quite so close. In some passages where *genus* occurs only one form of statement is possible owing to the adjective used, as in 10, 39, 11 de universo genere belli; while in others no adjective is expressed, e. g. 32, 18, 1 comparationem militum generisque armorum.

The genitive is freely used in the description of *res:* 5, 5, 5 ingentis utramque rem operis; 38, 7, 11 haud magni o. . . . res; compare in the predicate 38, 7, 9 nec fuit m. o.; 26, 42, 9 parvi o. munitio esset; 28, 3, 1 diutini magis quam magni esse o.; 36, 34, 4 sui maxime o. esse; 38, 4, 1 magni o. oppugnatio visa est; 5, 22, 1 rem arbitrii sui; 6, 42, 4 tardi magis rem exitus quam dubii; 25, 41, 9 nec

ulla magni discriminis res; cf. 26, 5, 13 nec magni certaminis rem fore; 37, 33, 5 rem magni c. futuram; and 25, 41, 6 haud m. o. fuit *proelium;* 43, 23, 8 in rem maximi ad omnia momenti. Similar to these is 1, 46, 3 sceleris tragici exemplum; and in the predicate Praef. 4 res est immensi operis; 22, 14, 15 si militaris suffragii res esset; 36, 9, 15 rem magni momenti futuram; cf. 42, 45, 3; 43, 7, 6 ultimae necessitatis visa res; and without an adjective 22, 53, 6 negat consilii rem esse.

Other descriptions are of the actions or works of man, or of natural features: 1, 59, 8 oratio habita nequiquam eius pectoris ingeniique; 31, 32, 2 magni discriminis consiliis; 29, 26, 1 profectio tanti spectaculi fuit; 7, 11, 1 tanti . . . momenti dimicatio fuit; 21, 60, 7 magni certaminis d.; 9, 42, 1 alienae sortis victor belli; 21, 21, 6 bellum ingentis gloriae praedaeque futurum; 6, 16, 5 invidiaeque magis triumphus quam gloriae fuit; 6, 32, 6 prosperae spei pugnam; 10, 26, 11 moris sui carmine; 21, 28, 1 cantu sui moris; 21, 42, 3 cum s. m. tripudiis; 4, 61, 11 eiusdem nominis urbem; cf. also, altera haec nomine eodem; 32, 33, 16 suae dicionis urbem; also 38, 14, 9; 28, 18, 10 provincia novae d.; 39, 40, 1 alia (comitia) maioris certaminis; 10, 16, 5 magni momenti . . . auxilia; 32, 17, 17 per aggerem parum densati soli; 44, 46, 6 a. operis ingentis; 27, 18, 15 mollioris ascensus viam; 34, 28, 2 descensum difficilis et artae viae esse; cf. 44, 35, 17 descensus . . . trecentorum ferme passum erat.

44, 46, 7 per facillimae custodiae pontem; 34, 26, 11 minoris formae navigiis; 36, 43, 8 pred.; 37, 23, 5 maioris f. navium; 45, 35, 3 nave ingentis magnitudinis; 27, 16, 8 signis i. m.; 33, 30, 5 inhabilis prope m.; 45, 42, 12 invisitatae ante m.; 25, 24, 6 in vastae m. urbe; 24, 34, 8 variae m. tormenta; 36, 22, 11 saxa v. m.; 27, 4, 13 angues m. mirae; 31, 39, 11 rumpiae, ingentis et ipsae longitudinis; 32, 17, 12 hastis i. l.; 32, 17, 10 turrem i. altitudinis; cf. 28, 6, 2 turris quinque tabulatorum; 21, 36, 5 (nix) modicae a.; 38, 23, 6 in profundae a. convalles; 26, 42, 8 stagnum incertae a.; 44, 46, 5 paludes inexsuperabilis a.; 40, 58, 2; 44, 33, 2 montes ingentis a.; 28, 5, 17 mons est in altitudinem

ingentem cacuminis editi; 27, 31, 1 agrum nobilissimae fertilitatis; 45, 5, 3 sacram hanc insulam et augusti totam atque inviolati soli esse; 42, 55, 2 in Athamaniam est transgressus asperi ac prope invii soli; 27, 49, 2 in tantae molis belua; 44, 28, 15 eximiae equos formae; cf. 27, 47, 2 qui adustioris coloris essent.

Some other occurrences chiefly of the predicate genitive will be given: 29, 25, 11 insigne nocturnum trium luminum; 33, 5, 9 quattuor ramorum vallos; 32, 16, 17 tabulae priscae artis: 1, 26, 6 lex horrendi carminis erat; 9, 29, 5 memoriae tamen felicioris ad posteros nomen Appi; 45, 37, 8 contio . . . integrioris iudicii; 10, 12, 9 pugna . . . ambiguae victoriae; 10, 29, 1 vix humanae opis videri pugna potuit; 5, 16, 8 bella . . . incerti exitus; 34, 17, 3 proelium nullius ferme certaminis fuit; 7, 20, 1 non suarum virium dimicatio; 37, 39, 7 acies unius prope formae fuit; 22, 46, 5 scuta eiusdem formae; 26, 47, 5 catapultae maximae formae; 38, 29, 6 (telum) est non simplicis habenae; 5, 22, 6 parvi molimenti adminiculis; 37, 14, 6 minoris m. ea claustra; 38, 29, 7 coronas modici circuli; 22, 15, 2 regio praesentis erat copiae non perpetuae; 34, 62, 3 in ora est minoris Syrtis et agri uberis; 30, 29, 10 tumulum . . . longinquae aquationis; 40, 47, 3 sermo antiquae simplicitatis; 44, 6, 14 quod . . . et ipsum ingentis difficultatis erat; 4, 5, 5 si quod aequae libertatis est . . . parere atque imperitare licet; 36, 11, 4 quicquam quod militaris operis aut muneris fecit; 36, 28, 4 imperes quae moris Graecorum non sint; 3, 4, 9 quae forma senatus consulti ultimae semper necessitatis habita est; 39, 6, 7 quae tum magnificae supellectilis habebantur; 42, 45, 3 Rhodii maxumi ad omnia momenti habebantur; 10, 16, 5 temptasse haud magni momenti . . . auxilia. The partitive idea is predominant in 36, 34, 4 sui operis esse credens.

There is a large number of genitives in the predicate expressing possession, and of these a few illustrations will be given: 21, 11, 1 Hannibalis; 36, 31, 11 Philippi; 4, 61, 10 Volscorum; 9, 28, 7 Auruncorum; 23, 33, 11 Carthaginiensium atque Hannibalis; 25, 28, 3 regum, Romanorum; 23, 17, 2 populi Romani; 26, 39, 17 Tarentinorum; 38, 3, 4

Aetolorum, Philippi; 22, 46, 3 Afrorum; 4, 49, 9 militis; 7, 30, 9 amicorum aut inimicorum; 5, 16, 7; 6, 40, 17; 21 11, 12; 28, 17, 14 hostium; 39, 37, 9 neque sociorum apud socios neque liberae gentis esse; 40, 17, 4 maiorum suorum; 28, 27, 6 paucorum; 5, 36, 5 omnia fortium virorum esse; 42, 61, 10 phalangis Macedonum: 37, 56, 4 and 5 Ptolemaei Telmessii; 39, 25, 16 Perrhaebiae: 1, 48, 9 unius; 22, 50, 3 alterius; 42, 30, 1 deterioris; 45, 23, 18 inferioris; 3, 37, 7; 6, 37, 7 potentioris. A good illustration of the mass is 10, 29, 4 Samnites Telluris matris ac deorum Manium esse.

The genesis of the possession is indicated by *fieri*, *facere*, and *efficere*: 22, 54, 10 Hannibalis . . . factam; 33, 40, 4 iure belli Seleuci facta sint, existimare suae dicionis esse; 33, 13, 8; 7, 31, 9; 26, 16, 8 populi Romani; 9, 26, 1 Luceria Samnitium facta; 24, 1, 1 Carthaginiensium partis factos; 35, 34, 12 Demetrias Aetolorum facta est; 35, 38, 4 Aetolorum Chalcidem fieri; 10, 41, 7 gloria alterius exercitus fieret; 34, 22, 13 nos aequi bonique facimus; 34, 62, 4 dubiae possessionis, sui regni an Carthaginiensium effecerat: *arbitrii* 21, 44, 5 sua omnia suique a. facit: *concilii* 39, 37, 7 c. nostri fecerimus; 39, 37, 15 cum, ut Achaici c. essent, effecimus; cf. 36, 31, 1 and 9 c. . . . esse: *dicionis* 1, 25, 13 d. alienae facti; 21, 60, 3 Romanae; 22, 20, 11 d. imperiique R.; 21, 53, 5; 23, 35, 2; 32, 21, 32; 33, 1, 1; 39, 23, 12; 45, 9, 5 suae; 38, 9, 10 urbem ne quam formulae sui iuris facerent; cf. sec. 12 sui iuris fuissent: *potestatis* 34, 21, 2; 43, 22, 6 suae; 7, 31, 6 suaque omnia p. alienae faceret; 22, 22, 8 quae fortuna p. eius poterat facere.

In some passages the genitive, which may be taken as possessive, indicates the party or cause in which the interest of the subject is centered, as in 6, 14, 9 plebes cum iam unius hominis esset; 23, 14, 7 plebs novarum . . . rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse; 23, 39, 7 plebs H. erat; 37, 49, 5 totos adhuc Antiochi Aetolos esse; 3, 36, 7 hominum, non causarum toti erant; 3, 59, 4 toti plebis fuissent. Compare with these 24, 2, 8 senatus Romanis faveret, plebs ad Poenos rem traheret. Here also are to be placed the occurrences of *sententiae esse*, a periphrasis for a verb of thinking: 1, 8, 3 me haud paeniteat eorum

sententiae esse; 1, 39, 5 eorum magis s. sum; 27, 25, 5 cuius s. et Fabius fuit.

Occasionally the infinitive is the index of the quality indicated by the predicate genitive, as in 28, 44, 8 id est viri et ducis, non deesse fortunae praebenti se; 42, 62, 4, modum imponere secundis rebus nec nimis credere serenitati praesentis fortunae prudentis hominis et merito felicis esse; 23, 12, 9 si reticeam, aut superbus aut obnoxius videar, quorum alterum est hominis alienae libertatis obliti, alterum suae. More frequently the genitive is an abstract noun: 6, 39, 10 non esse modestiae p. R. id postulare; 8, 32, 16 subdere materiam seditioni non esse aetatis, non prudentiae; 3, 62, 9 verecundiae erat . . . pugnare; 3, 70, 15 v. fuit . . . petere triumphum; 9, 26, 17 poscere reum v. non fuit; 39, 27, 2 nihil sui pudoris esse ultra dicere. Livy usually has *operae pretium* but sometimes *pretium* is omitted leaving *operae* alone in the predicate: 1, 24, 6 non operae est referre; 4, 8, 3 operae erat id negotium agere; 9, 23, 12; 21, 9, 3; 29, 17, 17; 33, 20, 13; 41, 25, 8; 44, 36, 13 non operae sit . . . docere.

The genitive at times gives the locality, interpreted as possession, in the case of *urbs*, as in 23, 1, 4; 23, 28, 10; 38, 9, 13; 38, 16, 3; 44, 31, 1 regionis eius; 37, 11, 15 eiusdem orae; 33, 35, 1 suae regionis civitates; 34, 30, 1 oppidorum maritimae orae; and similarly 36, 10, 2 omnia regionis eius; and 34, 30, 6 in mediae regionis tumulos; 37, 25, 2 maria; 38, 19, 3 montes. With pronouns and proper names the position is more clearly shown instead of the possession, especially with *regionis:* 41, 7, 2 aliis; 28, 23, 5 ceteris; 22, 11, 4 omnes; 26, 51, 10 multi ulterioris provinciae: 23, 30, 9 Regini tantummodo regionis eius; 8, 27, 1 alterius orae Graecis; 9, 19, 4 Graecorum inferi maris; 9, 36, 12 a principibus eius regionis; 37, 40, 6 equites; 38, 13, 11 viros; 39, 46, 6 hominum; 33, 33, 6 propinquae vicinitatis h.; 38, 15, 9 longe optimi bello regionis eius.

The genitive of the date or period is expressed generally by *aetatis*, *anni*, or *aevi* (28, 43, 6) the first always modified: 9, 16, 13; 9, 34, 9; 29, 29, 5; 30, 30, 1; 35, 10, 5

suae; 40, 27, 11 nostrae; 2, 56, 7; 9, 19, 1 eius; 1, 18, 3 eiusdem; 40, 29, 7 illius; 40, 8, 14 huius; and in the plural 9, 17, 7 omnes omnium aetatium; cf. 28, 43, 6 cum omnis aevi claris viris. *Anni* is used very freely with the names of officials (see Fügner), and is generally modified by *prioris, superioris, insequentis* or *eius*. The plural also occurs 10, 7, 7 duces eorum annorum. In 22, 45, 5 we find sors eius diei imperii erat, but in the preceding sentence, summa imperii eo die penes Paulum fuit.

The age is also expressed by the same nouns: 4, 41, 12; 5, 18, 1; 30, 26, 7 exactae aetatis; and in the predicate 6, 22, 7: 39, 8, 6 tenerae a.; 23, 30, 6 omnis a. . . . civium; and in the plural 26, 9, 13 plures omnium generum atque aetatium. The best known of the occurrences of *annorum* are in 21, 1, 4 a. ferme novem; 30, 37, 9 novem a.: 45, 40, 7 quattuordecim a.

Extent of time is expressed by *annorum* and *diei*, more commonly by *dierum* and *mensum*, and not infrequent are parallels with *in* and the accusative. *Annorum* (see Fügner) occurs more than a score of times, as in 7, 33, 6 quadringentorum a. decora; 8, 4, 7 ducentorum a. morem; 27, 39, 7 duodecim a. adsuetudine; 4, 30, 1 indutiae a. octo; 4, 35, 2 a. viginti i. . . . plurium a.; 21, 19, 3 tot a. silentio; 40, 29, 5 per tabem tot annorum. The other words occur in a variety of connections: 9, 37, 4 cibaria eius diei; *iter* 21, 27, 2; 21, 47, 7; 25, 15, 1; 43, 21, 9; 44, 1, 4; 44, 2, 5; 44, 7, 6; 45, 28, 9: *mora* 22, 51, 4; *quies* 21, 27, 6; *venia* 26, 17, 13 eius diei: *via* 38, 41, 9. The plurals are used with a much larger number of nouns: *aqua* 29, 25, 9 dierum quinque et quadraginta: *castimonia* 39, 9, 4 decem dierum c.: *cibaria* 21, 49, 7; 24, 11, 9; 26, 7, 10; 26, 35, 3; 28, 26, 4; 29, 25, 6; 37, 37, 5; 44, 35, 13: *circuitus* 21, 47, 5: *commeatus* 9, 36, 8: *frumentum* 22, 40, 9; 43, 1, 8; 43, 18, 5: *mensum* 8, 2, 4; 9, 43, 21; 10, 5, 12; 23, 21, 5; 29, 3, 5: *indutiae* 9, 43, 6; 24, 27, 4; 27, 30, 6; 33, 12, 1; 36, 27, 3; 36, 28, 7; 36, 35, 10; m. 33, 13, 14; 34, 35, 2; 37, 7, 4; 41, 25, 7: *interregnum* 9, 34, 12: *iter* 25, 32, 4; 30, 29, 2; 38, 59, 6: *opus* 41, 11, 3: *quies* 21, 11, 3; 21, 57, 9: *spatium* 1, 17, 6; 26, 41, 8; 28, 9, 12; 34,

17, 10; 37, 32, 10; m. 3, 25, 4; 9, 33, 6 intra sex m. et anni s.; 10, 15, 3: *stativa* 42, 64, 1; 43, 23, 3: *stipendium* 24, 11, 7: *tempus* 38, 37, 10; 45, 15, 9 anni et sex mensum tempus; 29, 5, 7 duorum m.: *via* 38, 58, 9 aliquot dierum. Similar to these are 9, 9, 13 tridui iter; 26, 35, 8 spatium tridui; 25, 8, 12 t. viam; 10, 45, 1 quadridui supplicatione; 10, 5, 12 indutiae biennii; 7, 27, 3 in pensiones aequas triennii; 23, 20, 2 quinquennii militiae vacationem.

Indefinite periods are indicated by *temporis:* 5, 6, 7 brevissimi t. impetum; 21, 58, 1 haud longi t. quies; 22, 2, 9 quietem parvi t.; 30, 36, 10 quam longi t. obsidio; 32, 5, 1 quanticumque quiete t.; 33, 41, 2 spatium modici t.; 37, 7, 6 indutias t. eius, quod petebant; 38, 19, 3 usum quamvis longi t.

Argenti and *auri* (see Fügner) are of common occurrence indicating material, as in 38, 37, 6 and 9 talenta argenti; and 45, 29, 11 metalla quoque auri atque argenti. With these may be placed 2, 5, 3 seges farris; 1, 24, 5 graminis herbam; 1, 32, 6 lanae velamen; 24, 30, 14; 29, 16, 6; 30, 36, 4; 44, 19, 7; 45, 25, 1 ramus oleae; 26, 23, 5; 27, 37, 3; 28, 23, 2 rivus sanguinis; and expressing the *genus* 24, 3, 4 abietis arboribus.

The genitive of the measured, most commonly *agri* (see Fügner), as in 6, 16, 6 bina iugera et semisses a.; 42, 34, 2 iugerum a., is accasionally found in other connections, most noticeable in statements of tribute exacted, as in 32, 40, 9; 38, 13, 13; 38, 14, 14; 38, 15, 11 viginti milibus medimnum tritici, viginti hordei: 22, 37, 6 trecenta milia modium tritici, ducenta hordei; 23, 38, 13; 26, 47, 8; 27, 1, 2; 30, 16, 11; 36, 4, 5; 36, 4, 8 quingenta m. m. t., trecenta h. . . . trecenta m. m. t., ducenta quinquaginta hordei. Other examples are: 4, 15, 6 bilibris farris; 7, 37, 3 libras f. et sextarios vini; 6, 17, 5 selibris f.; 37, 27, 3 quinque milia vasorum vini; 25, 2, 8 congii olei; 10, 42, 7 pocillum mulsi.

The capacity or size is sometimes expressed by the genitive: 21, 63, 3 quae plus quam trecentarum amphorarum esset: *ager* 3, 26, 8 quattuor iugerum a.: *agmen* 3, 50, 3 a. prope quadringentorum hominum; 8, 8, 7 triginta

manipulorum a.; 22, 60, 20 duarum prope legionum a.; 24, 30, 3 octo milium a.: *cohors* 28, 45, 2c c. sescentorum hominum: *legio* 6, 22, 8; 7, 25, 8 l. quaternum milium et ducenorum peditum equitumque trecenorum: *milites* 25, 23, 16 signi unius m.; 33, 1, 2; 33, 9, 8; 36, 14, 13; 44, 9, 8; 44, 37, 2 singulorum signorum m.: *signa* 24, 30, 13 prima s. sescentorum Cretensium: *praesidium* 23, 32, 5 p. sexaginta navium longarum; 43, 9, 5 duarum Issensium n.; 23, 20, 1 septingentorum militum; 24, 19, 1; 26, 46, 8 quingentorum m,; 36, 11, 11; 38, 25, 3; 43, 22, 11 octingentorum militum; 44, 40, 9; 41, 12, 1 legionis unius; cf. the purely descriptive statement 43, 23, 2 inpigrorum iuvenum: *statio* 38, 25, 10 s. sescentorum equitum; 45, 27, 9 s. quondam mille navium Agamemnoniae classis. *Classis* with the genitive *navium* is a common feature in all parts excepting the first Decade, as in 21, 51, 7 quinquaginta n. c.; 22, 19, 3 quadraginta n. c.; sec. 4 triginta n. c.; 33, 19, 10 c. centum tectarum n.; 35, 23, 6 c. n. viginti; 35, 24, 6 c. viginti n.; 42, 45, 7 quadraginta n. c.: *multa* 6, 38, 9 quingentum milium ei m. esset; 37, 58, 1 centum milium m. irrogata erat. Notice also the indication of quantity 10, 23, 12 trium mensarum argentea vasa; 41, 20, 7 vasa aurea mensae unius posuit.

There is an occasional instance of the genitive giving the weight: 1, 11, 8 armillas magni ponderis; 3, 57, 7 coronam parvi p.; 22, 32, 4 paterae aureae magni p.; cf. sec. 9 quae p. mimimi fuit; 33, 36, 13 (torques) . . . unum magni ponderis; 37, 46, 4 vasa . . . m. p.; cf. 42, 6, 7 v. aurea quingentum pondo.

The price is more freely stated, as is also the intellectual estimate put on things: 2, 13, 7 alias haud magni facere; 26, 49, 12 h. m. ista facimus; 24, 9, 11 minoris f.; 8, 36, 2 parvi facientes; 28, 41, 1 pluris fecerim: 26, 15, 4 neque quicquam pensi fuisset; 43, 7, 11 nihil neque dicere p. sit neque facere. *Aestimare* is used in the same way: 7, 41, 7 pluris aestimarent; 21, 43, 17 parvi aestimo; cf. 35, 49, 3 parvi Achaeorum existimationem; 29, 17, 1 quanti aestimentur; 39, 44, 3* mancipia quae decem milibus aeris aut pluris venissent, uti ea quoque deciens tanto pluris, quam

quanti essent, aestimarentur. *Pretii* is occasionally used: 5, 21, 14 maior maiorisque p. rerum; 25, 3, 11 paucis et parvi p. rebus; 28, 28, 9 minoris certe omnes p.; 21, 60, 8 parvi p. rerum fuit; 41, 23, 8 servulorum minimi p. recipiendorum spe; 35, 40, 8 cum magni p. mercibus. A few other genitives are found: 29, 37, 3 Romae pretio eodem, pluris in foris et conciliabulis; 45, 15, 2 pluris sestertium triginta milium; 2, 34, 7 quanti plebi daretur; 43, 2, 12 q. ipse vellet; 25, 15, 2 tanti debere esse; 25, 31, 7 t.* eum fructum esse; 38, 24, 8 t. enim pepigerat; cf. 22, 58, 5 pretium quo pepigerant; 8, 18, 2 parvi refert. The monetary value is sometimes given, as in 30, 17, 14 dona ne minus quinum milium, comitibus eorum milium aeris; 45, 25, 7 coronam viginti milium aureorum decreverunt.

b. APPOSITIONAL GENITIVE.

This genitive is found with *nomen* and *cognomen* in a number of passages: 1, 56, 8 Bruti quoque haud abnuit cognomen; 2, 8, 1 Publicolae; 7, 32, 15 Corvini; 7, 4, 3 Imperiosi; 7, 10, 13 Torquati; 9, 46, 15; and 10, 3, 4 Maximi; 30, 45, 6 Africani: 2, 5, 10 nomen Vindictae; 2, 9, 5 Porsinnae; 8, 39, 12 unum n. Brutuli Papi audiebatur; cf. 6, 4, 3 titulo nominis Camilli; and 7, 32, 15 Publicolarum c.; 9, 29, 11 n. Potitiorum; 9, 34, 5 Tarquiniorum; 9, 45, 17 Aequorum. In the case of natural features the use of the genitive was perhaps easier as an extension of the genitive of possession, e. g. 21, 49, 2; 21, 51, 3 ad insulam Vulcani; 29, 27, 8 Mercuri promunturium; 30, 24, 8 Apollinis; 40, 18, 8; 42, 20, 3 Minervae. In 25, 23, 10, guided by the words of Thucydides 6, 99 ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον, we should prefer ad portum Trogilum to Trogilorum. The natural feature may be an unnamed part of a known place, as in 10, 2, 4 p. Brundisii; 42, 48, 7 Calabriae; 33, 20, 2 Ciliciae; 33, 41, 6 Chelidoniarum; 45, 6, 3 quodam p. Samothracae; 31, 45, 15 Toronae p.; and with *ad* 24, 13, 6 ad Miseni p.; 24, 35, 3 Pachyni; but 25, 27, 10 p. Pachynum; 26, 19, 11 Pyrenaei; 29, 27, 12 Pulchri, used the same as Apollimis; cf. 24, 41, 4 ad montem Victoriae, as in 29, 14, 13; and 35, 9, 6 aedes Victoriae.

Ad flumen 8, 13, 5 Asturae; cf. 43, 4, 6 ex flumine Loracinae: *ad fretum* 31, 22, 7; and 36, 9, 6 Euripi; without *ad* 28, 6, 10 f. ipsum Euripi; *ad lacum* 24, 12, 4; 24, 13, 1; 24, 20, 14 Averni; 41, 1, 2; and 41, 2, 1 Timavi; 9, 39, 5 Vadimonis. Here also may be placed the words of Hannibal 23, 43, 4 si Trasumenni quam Trebiae, si Gannarum quam Trasumenni pugna nobilior esset, Cannarum . . . memoriam obscuram . . . facturum.

In expressing local relations with *ad* there is at times an ellipsis of *aedem* or *templum*, though we find 23, 33, 4 ad Laciniae Iunonis templum; and without *templum* in 23, 34, 2. In other passages, excepting perhaps 2, 7, 12 ubi nunc Vicae Potae *aedes* est, and 3, 48, 5 prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, *ad* is the sign of the omitted substantive: 1, 33, 5 ad Murciae; 1, 41, 4 ad Iovis Statoris; 2, 51, 3 ad Spei; 4, 7, 12; 33, 26, 8 ad Monetae; 5, 47, 2 ad Carmentis; 10, 23, 12; and 38, 28, 3 ad Martis; 23, 31, 15 ad Iunonis Sospitae; 10, 23, 13; 27, 6, 19; 27, 36, 9; 41, 28, 1 ad Cereris Liberi Liberaeque; 28, 11, 7 ad Vestae; 29, 37, 2 ad Veneris; 40, 51, 3 ad Apollinis; cf. 40, 51, 6 ad fanum Herculis et post Spei ad Tiberim *et ad* aedem Apollinis.

The chorographic genitive expresses location and is equivalent to the ablative with *in*. Compare 27, 30, 7 Chalcidem Euboeae; 28, 6, 7; ad Demetrium Phthiotidis; and 31, 46, 7 Phthiotidis super Demetriadem, with 32, 37, 3 Demetriadem in Thessalia, Chalcidem in Euboea, Corinthum in Achaia. Notice also 27, 32, 11 Demetriadem in Thessaliam pervenit. 8, 22, 5 Chalcide Euboica; and see Weissenborn ad 35, 39, 1 in Chalcidico Euripo. *Urbs* or *locus* is sometimes expressed, as in 32, 15, 1 primam urbem Thessaliae Phaloriam; cf. 35, 43, 4 ad Pteleum primum continentis venit; 31, 45, 10 ad Prasias—continentis Atticae is locus est; 33, 14, 10 ad Apelaurum—Stymphaliae terrae is locus est; 42, 51, 1 Citium—Macedoniae oppidum est. The earliest example with substantive omitted is perhaps 2, 33, 5 Poluscam, item Volscorum cepit, although this is the name of a people, and other examples excepting 36, 21, 5 ad Hydruntum Italiae,

are found only in presenting the geography of Greece: 28, 6, 12 ad Cynum Locridis; 28, 7, 3 Phocidis Elatiam; 28, 8, 8 ad Eruthras Aetolorum; 31, 45, 6 Delium Boeotiae; 31, 45, 15 ad Canastraeum Pallenes; 32, 18, 6 Phocidis Phanoteam; 33, 19, 3 circa Stobos Paeoniae, 40, 21, 1; 45, 29, 13; 36, 11, 6 Stratum Aetoliae; 36, 13, 3 Malloeam Perrhaebiae; 36, 20, 5 Cenaeum Euboeae; 44, 13 10 Oreum E.; 36, 21, 5 Patras Achaiae; 37, 45, 2 ad Patara Lyciae; 38, 15, 13 Dynias Phrygiae; 39, 27, 10 ad Thraciae Paroream; 40, 24, 3 Astraeum Paeoniae; 45, 26, 15 in Epiri Passaronem. Occasionally *terrae* is added: 32, 13, 2 in Triphylia terrae Molottidis; 33, 6, 11 circa Thetideum Pharsaliae terrae; 37, 10, 6 Panhormum Samiae terrae petit; 44, 23, 3 Meteone Labeatidis terrae; 45, 4, 2 ad Siras terrae Odomanticae; cf. 32, 17, 3 Sunium, Atticae terrae promunturium; and 43, 18, 5 ad Uscanam, Penestianae terrae ea maxima urbs est. There are a few instances of *agri* used in the same way: 27, 40, 11 per urbes a. Sallentini; 31, 44, 1 Scylaeum a. Hermonici; 33, 6, 10 *ad* Eretriam Phthiotici a.; sec. 11 ad Melambium quod vocant Scutosae*i* a.; 35, 27, 9 Tripolim Laconici a.; cf. 33, 18, 6 alterum castellum, item Stratonicensis a.—Astragon vocant—; and in sec. 4 Tendeba in Stratonicensi agro.

There is an ellipse of *filius* in some passages where Livy speaks of two Carthaginians, Hasdrubal the son of Gisgo, and Hasdrubal the son of Hamilcar, though *filius* is used at the first mention of both. The occurrences are as follows, italics indicating the omission of *filius*: Hasdrubal Gisgonis f. 24, 41, 5; 25, 32, 4; *25, 37, 8; 26, 20, 6;* 27, 20, 3; *27, 20, 4;* 27, 20, 7; *27, 20, 8;* 28, 1, 2; *28, 12, 13;* 29, 23, 3; 29, 28, 7: Hasdrubal Hamilcaris f. 25, 32, 5; 25, 35, 1; *26, 17, 4*; 26, 20, 6. Not only is *filius* used the first time the name is mentioned, but also generally so when the names are given several times in succession in later accounts, though we find in 26, 20, 6 Hasdrubal Gisgonis, and then Hasdrubal Hamilcaris filius. The form of statement is sometimes varied by using *Barcinus* with *Hasdrubal*, as in 25, 32, 8 cum Hasdrubale Barcino; 25, 39, 13; and 28, 1, 4 Barcini Hasdrubalis. When the names

of other Carthaginians are given we find 21, 51, 2 Hamilcar Gisgonis f.; 29, 34, 1; and 45, 14, 5 Hanno, Hamilcaris f.; 23, 11, 7; 28, 12, 13; and 28, 46, 7 Mago Hamilcaris filius.

D. PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

a. NOUNS.

The partitive genitive, more logically the genitive of the whole, indicates the totality about one or more of whose units an affirmation either positive or negative is made. This unit may be of any gender, but the neuter is more than usually prominent in Livy, indicating somewhat of the development of the partitive idea with the neuter of attributives. But as this was a well recognized feature with pronouns, the increase of the genitive in Livy is most noticeable with neuter adjectives used instead of the feminine with *pars*. This also is extended to the predicate, as in 28, 40, 9; 33, 3, 4; 37, 23, 11 loci nihil ad terram relicti erat; 40, 12, 5 spei quicquam reliquae habeam. The word indicating the part is usually affirmative, though *nihil* is used more frequently than any of the others, and *nemo* is fairly common. While adjectives, adverbs and pronouns occur very frequently, there are also instances of the genitive with proper names: 6, 10, 5 Etrusci . . . caesi, Nepesinorum quoque auctores seditionis securi percussi; 8, 11, 15 Latinorum Laurentes; 32, 29, 7; 45, 26, 12; 9, 27, 8 consulum Sulpicius in dextro, Poetilius in laevo cornu consistunt; 22, 40, 6; 33, 39, 2 decem legatorum P. Lentulus . . . P. Villius; 43, 15, 3; 44, 17, 10: 21, 52, 9; 27, 12, 9 peditum iaculatores; 23, 29, 4 equitum Numidas; 28, 5, 7 Thracum maxime Maedos; 33, 3, 10 quingenti Gortynii Cretensium; 34, 17, 2 omnium Hispanorum . . . Turdetani; 37, 35, 3 quarum Lysimachia. Notice 32, 34, 4 indicating geographical partition, Aetoliae Agraeos Apodotosque et Amphilochos; and in the predicate 10, 1, 2 Sora agri Volsci fuerat.

Nemo occurs much less frequently than *nihil* with the genitive, and instances are distributed throughout the work, as in 5, 44, 1; 21, 43, 17 vestrum; 9, 7, 11; 25, 6, 16 eorum;

10, 26, 3; 23, 48, 6; 29, 10, 3; 34, 28, 7 hostium; 37, 53, 9; 43, 8, 7 sociorum; 39, 31, 5 eius exercitus; 44, 43, 5 amicorum.

Nihil with the genitive is a common feature, about 150 occurrences, most freely with nouns, but also with pronouns, adjectives and participles. The pronouns include instances with *eius* 8, 34, 6; 36, 4, 2; 43, 13, 6; *eorum* 22, 60, 7; 23, 14, 6; 30, 29, 4; 33, 49, 3; 35, 8, 8; 36, 8, 1; 39, 35, 1; 45, 28, 6; *horum* 39, 47, 3; 42, 23, 8; *quorum* 1, 15, 6; 44, 6, 17; *sui* 22, 39, 13 nihil usquam sui videt; and similarly used *omnium* 25, 38, 15; 29, 8, 8 n. o. . . . praetermissum est. See Mueller ad 2, 59, 1. The genitive of adjectives in *-um* is not uncommon, and of these *aequi* is confined to the fourth Decade: 35, 15, 8; 35, 45, 6; 37, 36, 1; 38, 8, 14; 38, 21, 4; 39, 28, 1. Other occurrences are *boni* 3, 67, 2: *certi* 7, 26, 15; 24, 2, 6; 35, 50, 5; 37, 1, 6; 40, 55, 7: *integri* 29, 8, 10; 36, 7, 6: *novi* 4, 3, 5; 31, 29, 2; 34, 5, 11; 41, 23, 17: *occulti* 40, 7, 7; *reliqui* 7, 35, 8; 26, 35, 5; 28, 25, 13; 28, 41, 12: *sancti* 23, 9, 5; 34, 31, 3; 40, 8, 18 n. cari, n. sancti est: *sinceri* 3, 35, 6; *veri* 39, 26, 6: *vivi* 43, 7, 7. However the genitive is not always used even when balanced by a noun in the genitive, as in 28, 30, 8 n. voluntarium, n. artis aut consilii esset. The genitive of the neuter participial noun is used with almost equal freedom, the most interesting being *pacati* in temporal clauses: 31, 17, 4; 36, 22, 4; 37, 9, 11 cum n. p. responderetur; 33, 3, 1; 33, 17, 4; 38, 28, 10; 43, 18, 7 postquam n. p.; 28, 3, 5 ubi n. p.; *Pensi* occurs 42, 23, 3; and 43, 7, 11; cf. 26, 15, 4; and 34, 49, 7 nec quicquam pensi. *Comperti* is found 38, 28, 9; *mandati* 42, 24, 2; cf. 32, 37, 5 cum mandati sibi . . . negarent quicquam; *praeparati* 9, 16, 7.

Some of the words given under adjectives, as *dimidium*, *nimium*, *parum*, and *reliquum*, can be considered as nouns, though the classification does not affect the construction. Three other neuters in *-um* have passed into the full nominal stage, *aliquantum*, *quantum*, and *tantum*. *Aliquantum* is found forty-nine times with twenty-eight different nouns a few of which are personal. *Tantum* is used still

more freely, nearly a hundred occurrences, and *tantundem* 28, 20, 12; 39, 42, 4; 41, 9, 3 tantundem peditum equitumque. *Quantum* occurs forty times, *quantumcumque* 10, 28, 6; 35, 17, 1 virium.

b. ADJECTIVES.

The use of the same adjective in different genders is well ilustrated by *dimidius*. The masculine occurs 4, 2, 6 d. patrum, . . . d. plebis. Contrasted with this are 36, 24, 9 cum dimidia parte militum; 44, 26, 5; 36, 39, 3 agri parte fere dimidia. The nominative neuter is found 10, 18, 8; 21, 59, 8; 30, 12, 5; 38, 8, 10; 45, 26, 14; 45, 29, 4; 45, 29, 11 vectigal dimidium eius impositum; but with *pars* 42, 51, 3 quorum pars ferme dimidia phalangitae erant. The accusative is used in the same way in 35, 1, 2; 36, 4, 5; 45, 18, 7 d. tributi . . . pendere; but 36, 40, 5 plus dimidiam partem . . . caesam. *Dimidium* and *commodum*, with *per* 10, 25, 17; 22, 57, 1; 31, 11, 2; 37, 50, 6 per c. rei publicae; and 34, 57, 8 ex partis utriusque commodo, had become fully established as nouns before the time of Livy, were freely used as such, and in this respect are strongly contrasted with their less fully developed brethren whose use as neuters with the genitive is merely occasional.

Aequum.— 5, 38, 4 in aequo campi, but always *in aequum* without *campum*.

Bonum.— 3, 72, 7 bono causae.

Exiguum.— 22, 24, 8 spatii; 27, 27, 3 campi; 9, 42, 6 diei; 40, 28, 4 temporis, cf. 3, 71, 8 e. vitae tempus; 7, 4, 7 si quid in eo e. naturalis vigoris sit.

Immensum.— 5, 37, 5 i. obtinentes loci; 21, 33, 7 in i. altitudinis.

Medium.— The masculine form is found 42, 58, 9 medius omnium rex erat; and the feminine 28, 6, 2 altera media urbis est; cf. sec. 4 in mediam urbem; 5, 54, 4 regionem* Italiae m. Elsewhere the neuter is used: 22, 2, 3 agminis; 26, 45, 8; 27, 48, 17 diei; 37, 23, 2 aestatis; 38, 27, 9 autumni: 33, 1, 3 ad m. viae: *in medium* 4, 18, 3; 6, 23, 2; 32, 39, 8; 37, 38, 8; 37, 39, 5 campi: *medio* 5, 41, 2 aedium;

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10, 2, 15 oppidi; 37, 13, 10 viae; 37, 29, 2 diei; 1, 57, 9 in medio aedium; and in the plural 26, 40, 9 in media urbis ac forum iretur.

Multum.—23, 12, 17 hostium . . . nimis m.; 3, 2, 8; 5, 39, 7; 7, 33, 14 haud m. diei; 2, 61, 8; 40, 48, 4 h. m. temporis; 35, 2, 5 h. m. spei; 24, 20, 16; 39, 1, 6 h. m. praedae; 26, 6, 7 h. m. praesidii; 4, 12, 9 h. m. frumenti; 32, 16, 16 h. m. argenti; 33, 5, 12 nec loci m.; 10, 32, 6; 22, 45, 1; 22, 52, 1; 23, 16, 10; 23, 27, 7 ad m. diei; 9, 44, 11; 27, 2, 9 in m. diei; 37, 7, 12 in m. vini; 31, 1, 7 multa Europae, maiorem partem Asiae.

Nimium.—3, 39, 10 spei; 39, 15, 4 terroris; 10, 26, 3 copiarum satis . . . n. hostium; 23, 17, 12 hominum; 38, 17, 14 vereor ne parum inde gloriae, quam ne n. belli sit.

Parum.—Though *parum* has only nominal and adverbial functions, it is placed here because of the contrast with *nimium* as shown in the last example quoted. 1, 47, 5; 30, 30, 14 animi; 30, 21, 1 a. aut virium; 36, 38, 7 fidei; 7, 39, 13 spei; 30, 30, 28 dignitatis; 45, 23, 17 ignominiae; 1, 56, 7; 3, 26, 6; 25, 3, 18; 28, 15, 13 praesidii; 3, 8, 7; 22, 35, 3 virium; 4, 9, 11 armorum; 22, 55, 6 quoniam magistratuum parum sit.

Paulum.—5, 38, 2 editi loci; 22, 23, 1 intervalli; 9, 31, 14 laboris.

Parvum.—44, 26, 6 parvum auri, though probably *pondus* has fallen from the text. See Weissenborn ad loc.

Reliquum.—This adjective noun is used chiefly in expressions of time: 22, 15, 1; 27, 20, 2; 34, 22, 3 aestatis; cf. 22, 21, 1; 44, 8, 7 r. a. tempus; 3, 72, 7; 7, 20, 9; 30, 24, 4 anni; 3, 62, 5; 7, 39, 9; 22, 59, 4; 25, 38, 23 diei; 36, 11, 2 hiemis; 2, 25, 2; 2, 64, 11; 3, 15, 8; 5, 47, 6 noctis; 39, 13, 6 vitae: 42, 13, 1 orationis; 38, 37, 11 pecuniae; 45, 43, 10 praedae; 30, 39, 2 tempestatis. Notice also 22, 55, 5 reliquum Romani nominis fecerint; cf. 25, 16, 17 quod unum reliquum fortuna fecerit. There are also some instances of *quod reliquum*, e. g. 22, 32, 1 autumni; 22, 51, 1; 24, 14, 10*; 26, 10, 10 diei; 8, 24, 16 membrorum; 26, 40, 2; 28, 2, 14; 33, 2, 9 belli; 28, 33, 8 peditum; 37, 45, 15 frumenti.

Serum.—7, 8, 5; 26, 3, 1 diei; 10, 28, 2 in s. diei; 33, 48, 6 in s. noctis.

There are more adjectives in the plural used with the genitive but there are but few examples of each, and different from the ones used in the singular.

Adversa.—9, 3, 1 per adversa montium.

Aversa.—5, 29, 4 per aversa urbis; but 8, 26, 4 per a. partem urbis.

Cetera.—27, 20, 3 in cetera exequenda belli.

Deserta.—45, 12, 1 per deserta Arabiae.

Dura.—33, 11, 6 dura atque aspera belli.

Eminentia.—28, 20, 3 per eminentia rupis.

Finitima.—24, 29, 4 finitima provinciae.

Incerta.—30, 2, 6 ad i. belli; 30, 15, 4 ad i. fortunae; 30, 30, 11 i. casuum; 39, 54, 7 i. belli.

Laeva.—32, 29, 6 in laeva Italiae flexit; cf. 40, 6, 1 ad laevam viae; and 1, 36, 5 ad laevam.

Longinqua.—28, 24, 1 longinqua eius turbavit.

Marituma.—38, 7, 2 marituma Aetoliae vastabat.

Mediterranea.—21, 31, 2 Galliae; 25, 25, 2 in agros m. insulae; 36, 11, 10 Acarnaniae; 38, 10, 1 Aetoliae; 38, 16, 12 Asiae.

Obliqua.—9, 35, 7 per obliqua campi; 27, 18, 10 per tumuli obliqua.

Opportuna.—30, 12, 10 praesidio circa portas opportunaque moenium; cf. 3, 15, 8 o. loca.

Plana.—38, 28, 4 p. urbis; cf. 35, 9, 2 loca p. urbis.

Pleraque.—21, 35, 11 Alpium; 28, 1, 6 Hispaniae; 5, 15, 1; 9, 45, 17; 42, 55, 8 quorum; 25, 31, 4; 45, 10, 10 eorum: 45, 9, 2 per Europae plerumque atque Asiae omnem.

Reliqua.—9, 16, 1 reliqua belli perfecta; 26, 1, 6 reliqua belli perficeret.

Subita.—9, 43, 4 ad subita rerum; 6, 32, 5; 25, 15, 20 ad subita belli.

Comparative forms are not freely used, and only the following were noticed.

Citeriora.—22, 20, 10 in citeriora provinciae.

Interiora.—10, 41, 14 in interiora urbis; 42, 39, 1 in i. regni.

Superiora.—33, 19, 1 superiora Macedoniae evastare.

Superlatives in the neuter are freely used both in the singular and plural with the genitive. *Primum* combined with *omnium*, as in 26, 40, 1 primum ac potissimum omnium, has already been discussed. See also 1, 8, 6 roboris; 1, 55, 1 (negotia) quorum erat primum.

Extremum.—3, 24, 9 anni; 28, 37, 5 autumni: *extremo* 26, 20, 7; 27, 6, 13; 28, 9, 1 aestatis; 35, 11, 1; 39, 6, 3; 39, 23, 3; 39, 45, 8 anni; 35, 13, 4 hiemis: *ad extremum* 29, 35, 15 autumni; 21, 34, 8 periculi; 37, 53, 8 vitae; 43, 16, 16 spei: *extrema* 4, 1, 4 agri; 6, 32, 11; 21, 34, 7 agminis; 8, 25, 6 urbium; 31, 27, 2 Macedoniae: *in extrema* 6, 31, 7 finium; 7, 29, 2 periculorum: 35, 3, 5 per extrema finium; cf. 35, 4, 1 per extremos fines; and 23, 24, 9 extremas arborum.

Levissimum.—8, 25, 8 l. malorum deditio; 42, 41, 14 mors poenarum eius levissima; cf. 3, 35, 4 candidatorum levissimum quemque humillimumque.

Maximum.—1, 21, 5; 5, 19, 10 operum m. ac laboriosissimum; 4, 59, 11; 22, 2, 7; 23, 49, 12; 33, 15, 10; 34, 36, 2; 36, 19, 4 maxime omnium; 37, 12, 6 maxime hominum.

Minimum.—8, 20, 12 quam m. irarum; 25, 1, 4 iacturae; 27, 15, 14 periculi; 27, 48, 15 certaminis; 34, 28, 4 fiduciae; 34, 2, 14 eorum; 35, 31, 2 operae; 44, 5, 8 itineris; 26, 47, 10 minimum omnium; 32, 32, 14 minime omnium.

Plurimum.—2, 31, 1 belli; 3, 70, 10; 44, 11, 5 laboris; 4, 46, 10 animorum; 21, 4, 5 audaciae . . . consilii; 21, 7, 7 periculi ac timoris; 5, 37, 6; 37, 18, 7 terroris; 29, 17, 1 momenti; 21, 57, 6; 30, 35, 6 spei; 33, 7, 13 praesidii; 44, 7, 1 et praesidii et spei; 38, 41, 3 damni; 40, 56, 8 temporis; 42, 17, 6 difficultatis et periculi.

Pulcherrimum.—22, 20, 3 neque id pulcherrimum eius victoriae fuit.

Ultimum.—1, 2, 6 laborum; 3, 17, 7 orationis: *ad ultimum* 2, 45, 10 seditionis; 2, 56, 5; 8, 29, 10 dimicationis; 10, 11, 9; 23, 19, 2; 31, 38, 1 inopiae; 9, 39, 8 laboris ac periculi: *ultima* 4, 9, 3 malorum: *in ultima* 27, 20, 5 Hispaniae; 40, 47, 2 Celtiberiae; 30, 30, 4 in ultimis laudum.

(*Asperrima.*—35, 18, 4 ad asperrima quaeque belli paratos.)

Ima.—33, 17, 8 ima urbis plana sunt.

Infima.—28, 33, 6 per infima clivi; 38, 20, 9 per infima montis.

Infrequentissima.—31, 23, 4 infrequentissima urbis.

Intima.—26, 28, 2 ad intima regni; 34, 47, 8 in intima finium; 44, 36, 10 in intima Macedoniae.

Pretiosissima.—28, 22, 6 p. rerum suarum.

Proxima.—The earliest example in Livy is perhaps in 2, 33, 7 in proxima, or -o, urbis, though Weissenborn-Mueller read *parte*. 28, 5, 7; 36, 7, 15 Macedoniae; 33, 38, 14; 33, 40, 6 Thraciae; 38, 59, 4 Europae: *in proxima* 31, 46, 12 continentis; 32, 9, 7 Epiri; 35, 51, 1 Euboeae; 37, 12, 11 Samiae; 37, 11, 5 Samiae terrae; 26, 25, 3 proximis Illyrici; cf. 5, 41, 5 proxima quaeque tectorum.

Summa.—1, 36, 6 summa rerum . . . dirimerentur; 8, 26, 3 cum s. urbis inplesset; 40, 29, 11 lectis rerum summis; 45, 17, 7 agitata sunt summa consiliorum.

There is a long array of adjectives nearly all in the masculine and feminine construed with the genitive, which in many instances, however, may be taken with the noun, and the adjective considered as attributive. This is the interpretation for those associated with *quisque*, as in 1, 59, 5 ferocissimus quisque iuvenum; 2, 28, 9 minimus quisque natu patrum; 23, 4, 8 nobilissimus quisque Campanorum.

Acerrimus.—37, 7, 11 Gracchus, longe tum a. iuvenum.

Altissimus.—44, 31, 5 Mons Scordus, longe a. eius regionis; cf. 36, 15, 10 quorum quod a. est.

Amoenissimus.—22, 14, 1 a. Italiae ager.

Antiquissimus.—1, 44, 2 scriptorum a. Fabius Pictor.

Augustissimum.—42, 3, 6 templum a. eius regionis.

Capacissimus.—9, 16, 13 cibi vinique eundem capacissimum.

Clarissimus.—10, 31, 13 imperatorem c. gentis suae; 30, 45, 2 triumpho omnium c.; 35, 10, 5 duo c. aetatis suae imperatores; 38, 54, 8; 39, 52, 7 trium c. suae cuiusque gentis virorum . . . mors.

Celerrima.—37, 29, 9 longe omnium c. tota classe.

Consultissimus.—1, 18, 1 c. vir omnis divini atque humani iuris.

Difficillimus. — 21, 31, 10 amnis omnium Galliae fluminum d. transitu.

Editissimus. — 38, 19, 3 montes e. regionis eius.

Eruditissima. — 39, 8, 3 e. omnium gens.

Extremus. — 5, 13, 13 e. suorum; 26, 31, 4 e. Syracusanorum.

Ferocissimus. — 38, 33, 6 exulum; 42, 52, 11 Thracas Gallosque, ferocissimas gentium.

Fertilissimus. — 44, 10, 12 ager . . . erat longe f. omnis orae.

Fidissimus. — 42, 40, 5 omnium Illyriorum f. . . . regulum.

Fortissimus. — 4, 18, 8 equitum longe f. ipse rex; 5, 36, 6 tres nobilissimi fortissimique Romanae iuventutis; 23, 46, 12 longe omnium Campanorum f. eques; 26, 38, 12 l. f. equitum; 9, 24, 9 Romani Romanorumque f. viri estis.

Fortunatissimus. — 28, 39, 9 f. omnium Saguntinorum.

Gravissima. — 10, 2, 7 g. navium non pertulit alveus fluminis; cf. 26, 17, 7 quod gravissimum exercitus erat.

Ignavissimus. — 3, 67, 4 quem i. hostium contempsere.

Infestissimus. — 39, 51, 2 hominem omnium qui viverent i.

Infimus. — 7, 33, 1 inter infimos militum.

Infirmissimus. — 41, 24, 8 i. omnium . . . Dolopes.

Inhonoratissimus. — 35, 12, 4 omnium Graeciae gentium i.

Inimicissimus. — 30, 13, 13 in omnium hominum i. sibi domum . . . transisse.

Intimus. — 44, 24, 9 ex intimis Eumenis.

Maximus. — 5, 23, 1 M. Furium m. imperatorum omnium; 1, 3, 10 m. stirpis; 3, 25, 3 iuvenum; 29, 29, 5 longe m. omnium aetatis suae regum; 35, 17, 4 maximo Asiae regum; 41, 23, 6 (rem) m. gravissimamque omnium.

Munitissima. — 44, 31 2 Scodra . . . Labeatium gentis m. longe est.

Nobilissimus. — 5, 36, 6; 27, 15, 3 fratres, longe n. gentis eius; 29, 21, 2 cum triginta n. equitum; 23, 15, 8; 39, 49, 2 equites n. gentis.

Optimus. — 4, 3, 17 o. regum; 29, 14, 8 virum bonorum* optimum esse; 38, 15, 9 Pisidae, longe o. bello regionis eius.

Opulentissimus. — 7, 31, 1 urbs maxima opulentissimaque Italiae; 23, 28, 10; 26, 48, 3; 28, 17, 10 o. eius terrae rex;

37, 25, 10 regum longe o.; 38, 60, 5 regem o. orbis terrarum; cf. 5, 22, 8 urbis o. Etrusci nominis.

Patientissima.—6, 16, 3 p. iusti imperii civitas.

Peritissimus.—30, 1, 5 iuris pontificii p.; 36, 7, 20 belli; cf. 29, 1, 13 p. urbium oppugnandarum.

Postremus.—26, 29, 10 Romanorum imperatorum; 28, 12, 12; 40, 32, 1 Celtiberorum.

Potentissimus.—40, 49, 5 regulus earum gentium erat, longe p. omnium Hispanorum.

Plurimus.—4, 19, 6 Fidenatium; 31, 37, 3 Romanorum; 41, 4, 6 hostium; 31, 22, 1 plurimi dextrae alae.

Primus.—1, 49, 7 regum; 21, 4, 8 equitum peditumque; 24, 4, 3 *Syracusanorum;* 1, 56, 10 vestrum 37, 43, 3 fugientium; 29, 28, 7; 30, 42, 11 civitatis; 36, 42, 3 Graeciae civitatium; 37, 23, 1 prima terrarum. 28, 12, 12 prima . . . provinciarum; 26, 24, 4 gentium; 28, 32, 6 Romani nominis; 26, 39, 14 agminum.

Promptissimus.—1, 54, 2 cum promptissimis iuvenum.

Proximus.—1, 30, 7 Proximi Etruscorum Veientes; 5, 15, 5 oppidanorum; 37, 42, 8 peditum; 43, 18, 3 proximos Illyriorum.

Recentissimus.—5, 35, 3 Senones, r. advenarum.

Summi.—1, 54, 3 summi infimique Gabinorum.

Taeterrimus.—4, 3, 17 decemviris t. mortalium . . . optimis regum, novis hominibus.

Uberrimus.—7, 38, 6 agrum Italiae uberrimum.

Ultimus.—26, 6, 17 omnium Campanorum; 34, 18, 5 cum ultimis militum.

Numeral adjectives are of frequent occurrence making prominent the idea of partition rather than of separation.

Multi.—2, 17, 3 multis hostium vulneratis; 2, 41, 2 patrum; 29, 29, 10 principum; 3, 18, 10 exulum; 5, 13, 13 Veientium; 27, 1, 10 Romanorum; 31, 42, 6 Aetolorum; 39, 7, 3 omnium ordinum; 28, 40, 2 vestrum; 42, 59, 5 fugientium; 34, 16, 5 aliarum civitatium; cf. 27, 14, 14 permulti civium.

Pauci.—1, 23, 6 cum paucis procerum; 2, 23, 12 patrum; 24, 32, 3 optimatium; 26, 33, 3 nobilium; 32, 38, 7 principum; 3, 52, 5 seniorum; 35, 46, 3 iuniorum; 25, 23, 15 trib.

militum; 27, 30, 8; 33, 5, 1 equitum; 30, 7, 1 Afrorum; 41, 4, 4 Histrorum; 3, 3, 8 hostium; 21, 48, 6 moratorum; 38, 20, 3 fugientium; 41, 18, 12 suorum; 25, 24, 2 eorum; 30, 33, 14 bestiarum; 44, 4, 3 utriusque partis; perhaps *perpauci* 43, 11, 11 Italici generis.

Plerique.—3, 6, 8; 49, 5, 3 principum; 22, 61, 1 patrum; 9, 46, 12 nobilium; 36, 17, 2 omnium ordinum; 41, 20, 12 iuvenum; 40, 21, 10 patris amicorum; 32, 14, 8 Epirotarum; Praef. 4 legentium; 10, 36, 4; 29, 3, 2 quorum; 26, 14, 5; 45, 24, 6 eorum; 5, 6, 9 (urbes) quarum plerasque.

Plures.—8, 36, 4 plures Samnitium cecidere, plures Romani vulnerati sunt; cf. 23, 49, 10 plures numero . . . Romani hostium occiderint.

Omnes.—Draeger, 1, p. 457 gives 31, 45, 7 Macedonum; 24, 32, 8 praetorum; 2, 2, 11 Tarquiniae gentis; 24, 25, 10; and 45, 43, 4 regiae stirpis; 9, 42, 11* Hernici nominis; 10, 31, 5 Samnitium, where the Weissenborn-Mueller reading is S. omnes *legiones*. It also occurs in a few other connections: 42, 58, 6 cum omnibus suae gentis; 30, 7, 7 Barcinae omnes factionis; 22, 11, 4 regionis eius.

Solus.—9, 43, 23 soli Hernicorum; 41, 24, 7 and 11 soli omnium; cf. 40, 5, 3 singulos amicorum patris; sec. 8 principum; 25, 4, 10 singulis eorum.

Ullus.—Associated with a negative the neuter is found 5, 42, 4 nec ullius rerum suarum praeterquam corporum vindices; and the feminine 31, 24, 11 neque ulli Graecarum civitatium infestior erat; 39, 18, 3 nec earum rerum ullam. Other occurrences are masculine: 6, 37, 9 nec ullius eorum . . . paenituisse; 26, 46, 10 nec ulli puberum . . . parcebatur; 34, 35, 9 ne quam societatem cum ullo Cretensium; and in affirmative statements though with *sine* 22, 60, 6 sine ullius insectatione eorum; 41, 23, 14 sine ullius eorum, quos oderat, noxa: 29, 31, 2 maiorem indolem quam in ullo gentis eius.

Nullus.—The usage with *nullus* is similar: 38, 38, 8 quarum nulla . . . agatur; 1, 28, 11 nulli gentium . . . placuisse; also 32, 35, 12; 5, 41, 10 nulli mortalium parci; 6, 18, 7 nulli vestrum deero; 9, 36, 1 nulli mercatorum adita; 23, 10, 7 nulli Campanorum secundus; 37, 53, 20

nulli omnium neque populorum neque regum . . . non ausim me comparare.

Aliquot.— 21, 59, 9 equestris ordinis a.; 37, 44, 2 Romanorum a. vulnerati sunt.

c. NUMERALS.

Unus.— *Unus* is used most freely of all the numerals with the partitive genitive, and with them we place 25, 23, 6 servus unius exulum, reading *unius* instead of *unus;* cf. 26, 12, 16; 1, 55, 4 deorum; 21, 63, 3 patrum; 24, 28, 1 principum; 23, 30, 19 imperatorum; 30, 42, 20 senatorum, or *-em*; 10, 4, 8 pastorum; 37, 23, 7 purpuratorum; 26, 12, 16 transfugarum; 25, 23, 6 exulum; 33, 46, 2 ordinis; 24, 44, 1 exercituum; 22, 42, 3 turbae; 26, 33, 11; 43, 1, 2 eorum; 40, 5, 10 quorum; 9, 24, 12 quarum per unam; 42, 23, 5 trium harum rerum unam; 26, 41, 11; 41, 10, 5 omnium; 30, 15, 12 om. externorum. Notice also in combination with other words: 37, 54, 5 cum quo uno maxime regum; 6, 40, 6 u. quiritium quilibet; 37, 54, 11 quarum una quaelibet; 28, 37, 6 nec quisquam alterius gentis unus.

Duae.— 38, 56, 4 tres statuae, quarum duae.

Tres.— 33, 28, 3 ab sex armatis, quorum tres Italici, tres Aetoli erant; 40, 59, 5 praetorum tribus creatis comitia tempestas diremit.

Quattuor.— 23, 11, 8 cum sex imperatoribus, quorum q. consules, duo dictator ac magister equitum fuerint.

Quinque.— 6, 42, 2 creati q. patrum, q. plebis; 34, 8, 4 navibus longis quarum q. sociorum erant; 21, 59, 10 q. equestris ordinis.

Other numerals less than *centum* with the genitive are as follows: 27, 27, 9 equitum tres et quadraginta . . . ceciderunt; 24, 19, 10 quinquaginta . . . Campanorum, cum confugissent . . . pervenerunt; 28, 3, 16 cecidere . . . hostium duo milia ferme, Romanorum haud amplius nonaginta.

1. HUNDREDS.

The occurrences of hundreds with the genitive are not numerous, and at times are in connection with a different form of statement: 22, 41, 2 ad mille et septingenti caesi,

non plus centum Romanorum occisis; 29, 2, 17 decem tria milia Hispanorum caesa, mille octingenti capti, Romanorum sociorumque paulo amplius ducenti . . . ceciderunt; 10, 33, 5 trecentis ferme hostium occisis; 25, 40, 11 t. ferme eorum; 42, 65, 4 t. Cretensium; 42, 58, 13 Cyrtiorum gentis t.; 42, 38, 1 quadringentos iuventutis eorum; 23, 16, 15 duo milia et octingentos hostium caesos non plus quingentis Romanorum amissis; 27, 42, 8 circa q. R.; 28, 5, 12 additi q. Agrianum; 21, 47, 3 ad sescentos moratorum; 10, 33, 5; 22, 16, 3 ducenti *ab* Romanis, octingenti hostium cecidere; cf. 23, 49, 9 sexaginta hostium milia . . . sedecim circa *a* Romanis; 44, 28, 14 o. ferme Gallorum occisi; ducenti vivi capti. There are also a few combinations of tens and hundreds: 39, 31, 15 Romani sociique paulo plus sexcenti et provincialium auxiliorum centum quinquaginta ferme ceciderunt; 40, 32, 7 socium Latini nominis octingenti triginta, externorum auxiliarium ferme duo milia et quadringenti ceciderunt.

2. Mille.

Mille is not infrequently construed with the genitive the same as *milia*, and the use of *ferme* and similar approximating particles has no affect on the construction, the particles merely indicating an element of guesswork in the calculations. The following genitives were noticed: 25, 24, 1 armatorum; 8, 14, 6 ad m. assium; 10, 30, 5 carpentorum; 21, 61, 1; 27, 38, 11; 28, 3, 2; 42, 55, 7 equitum; 23, 49, 11 equorum; 22, 31, 5; 24, 40, 11; 24, 41, 10; 43, 23, 2 hominum; 27, 30, 2 hostium; 7, 16, 9 iugerum; 33, 14, 4 Macedonum; 31, 14, 3 militum; 1, 14, 6; 3, 20, 7; 3, 60, 3; 5, 26, 5; 23, 44, 7; 28, 2, 3; 28, 6, 12; 31, 41, 9; 35, 3, 2; 37, 31, 9; 38, 21, 1; 41, 1, 8; 43, 11, 5; 44, 3, 7; 45, 33, 7 passuum; 40, 36, 8; 42, 37, 1 peditum; 23, 46, 4 Romanorum; 22, 37, 8 sagittariorum ac funditorum; 33, 30, 7; 37, 1, 5; 37, 7, 1; 38, 8, 10 talentum.

Mille occurs a score of times with other cases of *equites* associated with *peditum* in most of the instances, as in 42, 12, 7 sedecim milia peditum et mille equites imperati; 10, 26, 14; 42, 51, 10 cum mille delectis equitibus; 31, 19, 3

e. m. Numidae; with *ferme* 37, 38, 2. *Pedites* occurs with the same frequency, and is in the ablative with *cum* 21, 54, 4 cum m. equitibus, m. peditibus dimissus; and in half a dozen other passages, and in the ablative without *cum* 37, 20, 7 mille peditibus cum quattuor milibus pugnaturum; cf. 38, 4, 8 cum mille expeditis . . . profectus. In other passages *pedites* is either nominative or accusative. *Milites* is used less freely: 3, 5, 15 Antiates m. m. dimissi; 27, 3, 9; 31, 46, 3; 42, 44, 7; and in the ablative 30, 27, 9; 34, 29, 14; 43, 17, 10 cum mille ferme militibus. Occurrences of other nouns not in the genitive are 9, 19, 17 acies; 38, 1, 9; 38, 7, 3 Aetoli; 21, 49, 2; 25, 23, 16 ad mille ferme armati; cf. 25, 24, 1 iam mille armatorum; 33, 14, 5 Boeoti Thessalique et Acarnanes mille; 3, 14, 4 Caesones; 30, 31, 7 subiecta esse mille casibus scio; 43, 12, 9 cives; 35, 42, 8 consilia; 5, 51, 1 mille* senatus consultis; 2, 28, 4 curias contionesque; 43, 27, 2 delecti; 22, 21, 4; 44, 35, 13 homines; 24, 47, 8 minus h. m.; 21, 52, 9 iaculatoribus; 42, 61, 2 loricae thoracesque; 38, 2, 12 Macedonas; 37, 40, 13 Neocretes; 4, 27, 3 m. ferme passus; 21, 7, 2 f.; 23, 36, 7; 24, 14, 2 f.; 24, 20, 11 f.; 29, 2, 4 f.; 29, 34, 3 f.; 31, 24, 9 f.; 31, 34, 7 plus; 34, 1, 3; 42, 57, 6 plus; 44, 35, 17 plus; 44, 46, 4 passus; 37, 38, 9 pedes; 28, 5, 11 cum peltastis; 30, 10, 7 propugnatores; 39, 31, 13 semermes; 37, 2, 10 socii; 23, 32, 5 talenta; 42, 65, 3 vehicula; 36, 14, 11 volentes: 29, 18, 7 mille alia; 28, 28, 12 m. aliis; 7, 14, 8 his; cf. 33, 18, 16 m. ipsi.

In some passages *mille* is used unaccompanied by a noun: 43, 23, 5 m. occisis; 33, 24, 8 m. adscribi iussi; 24, 42, 8 plus octo milia hominum caesa, haud multo minus quam mille captum; cf. 10, 30, 3 ex milibus quinque ad mille caesi. There is also an occasional instance of *mille* modifying a noun in the genitive, as in 33, 1, 2 m. passuum intervallo; 44, 6, 15 plus quam m. p. spatium; 21, 36, 2 in pedum m. admodum altitudinem; 37, 40, 5 ala m. ferme equitum.

With numerals between one thousand and two thousand the genitive is sometimes used just as if *mille* only were expressed: 23, 37, 6 ad mille trecenti Carthaginiensium caesi; 33, 3, 10 Amynander cum Athamanum peditum

ducentis et mille; 27, 14, 14 mille ferme et septingenti de duobus legionibus, et sociorum supra m. et trecentos occisi; 42, 55, 10 Achaei iuventutis suae Cretico maxime armatu ad mille quingentos dederunt.

3. Milia.

Milia is construed with the genitive in about 800 passages, and adding to this the occurrences of *milia* with hundreds, of *milium*, and of *milia* not construed with the genitive, there are in round numbers 900 occurrences of the word, exclusive of the many passages in which *milia* and hundreds are not construed with the genitive. *Milia* is not freely used in the first eight books, there is an increased number in the ninth book, though guesswork is shown by the multiples of ten thousand that occur. In the tenth book there is a marked increase in the frequency, and the appearance of hundreds with *milia* adds a tinge of verisimilitude to the narrative. In 3, 15, 5 we find ad duo milia hominum et quingenti; and 4, 59, 8 quorum ad duo milia et quingenti vivi capiuntur, but in the tenth book there is a larger number than in any of the following decades: 17, 4 duo m. Samnitium et centum; 46, 11, hostium d. m. quadringenti; 37, 2 d. m. octingenti Etruscorum; 39, 3 m. hominum duo ferme atque octingenti; 15, 6 armatorum d. m. nongenti; 34, 3 Samnitium caesi tria milia ducenti; 31, 3 quattuor m. et quingentos Perusinorum occidit; 20, 15 captivorum recepta septem m. et quadringenti; 19, 22 septem milia octingenti hostium occisi; 43, 8 ad undecim m. hominum et quadringenti; 31, 7 caesa Samnitium sedecim m. trecenti, ex Romano exercitu cecidere duo m. septingenti; 42, 5 caesa Samnitium m. viginti trecenti quadraginta; capta tria m. octingenti septuaginta; 47, 2 censa capitum m. ducenta sexaginta duo trecenta viginti unum. Compare with this 3, 3, 9 censa civium capita centum quattuor milia septingenta quattuordecim; and 3, 24, 10 censa civium capita centum septendecim milia trecenta undeviginti. The exactness of statement is also noticeable in 41, 11, 8 quinque m. capitum sescenta triginta duo sub corona venierunt; 41, 13, 7 victoriatum

octoginta quinque m. septingentos duos; 34, 10, 4 argenti infecti decem quattuor m. pondo septingenta triginta duo et signati bigatorum septendecim m. viginti tres et Oscensis argenti centum undeviginti m. quadringentos undequadraginta. A few other occurrences of *milia* with hundreds will be given: 22, 36, 4; 27, 32, 10; 28, 31, 7; 37, 40, 13 duo m. quingenti; 25, 34, 6 cum septem milibus et quingentis Suessetanorum; 27, 12, 16 ad duo m. et septingenti civium; 21, 22, 2 peditum Afrorum undecim milibus octingentis quinquaginta; 31, 49, 2 argenti centum milia quingentos.

Milia without *passuum* was noticed in nearly three score passages, rarely in the earlier books where exactness of statement was not a part of the original stories though we find in 6, 32, 9 quod duo m. aberat. In the ninth and tenth books it is used with considerable freedom: 9, 44, 8 secutus d. m.; 10, 2 11 tria m. abesse; 9, 45, 9; 9, 24, 4 sex m. ab oppido; 10, 2, 9 m. quattuordecim ab oppido aberat. The exactness of this statement finds its justification in the fact that the words are in an account of operations around Patavium,—perhaps one of the statements which to Asinius Pollio smacked of *Patavinitas*. The frequent occurrence of *ferme*, and the instances of *plus* and *amplius* indicate merely mental measurement, and at the same time obviate the necessity of using *novem* and *undecim*. Notice 21, 59, 1 ad decem milia; 32, 15, 8 d. ferme m.; 38, 24, 1 paulo plus d. m.; 41, 19, 9 fere duodecim m. Larger numbers less than *centum* are multiples of *quinque* or *decem*, and are usually modified, as in 21, 27, 4 m. quinque et viginti ferme; 28, 7, 3 m. amplius sexaginta; 28, 37, 3 centum m. ferme.

In a few passages *milia* is not construed with the genitive: 21, 55, 4 duodeviginti m. Romana, socium nominis Latini viginti; 28, 2, 4 in Celtiberorum exercitu quattuor m. scutata; cf. 42, 51, 3 summa omnium quadraginta tria m. armata; 22, 60, 20 viginti m. armatorum fortia fidelia; and 31, 2, 9 septem m. hominum palata . . . sunt caesa: 38, 38, 13 talenta Attica duodecim m.; 39, 5, 14 tetrachma Attica centum octodecim m.; cf. 37, 58, 4 tetrachma Attica

triginta quattuor m. ducenta, cistophori centum triginta duo milia trecenti; and 37, 46, 3 signati tetrachmum Atticum centum decem tria milia, cistophori ducenta undequinquaginta.

4. Milium.

Milium without *passuum* is not unusual, as in 10, 27, 1; 25, 40, 9 quattuor milium intervallo; 23, 29, 1 quinque m. i.; 10, 39, 7 viginti m. spatio; 26, 51, 4 quattuor m. spatio; 29, 2, 2 trium m. s.; 37, 16, 6 minus duum m. s.; 30, 7, 3 octo m. ferme s.; 25, 9, 3 quindecim ferme m. s.; 7, 7, 6 duum m. planities: 38, 15, 14 vix quinque m. itinere. 35, 51, 1 minus quattuor m. traiectus. There is the same use of *milium* in designating masses of men: 10, 38, 13 paulo plus viginti m. alius exercitus; 10, 38, 12 sedecim m. numerum confecissent; 29, 29, 4 cum duum m. equitatu; 24, 40, 5 duorum m. praesidio; 6, 22, 8 quattuor legionibus quaternum scriptis. However the noun with *milium* is as frequently expressed, as in 27, 25, 13 minus trium m. passuum intervallo; 24, 30, 3 octo m. armatorum agmine; 25, 5, 13 ducentum m. aeris multam dixerunt.

Kühnast, p. 81, note 60 b. ext., calls attention to the three occurrences of *mille pondo* (5, 48, 8; 28, 45, 12; 36 4, 2) but pondo is used most freely with *milia argenti* (see Fügner s. v.), and smaller numerals with *auri*, as in 36, 21, 11; and 36, 39, 2 auri p. centum viginti septem; 39, 29, 6 centum triginta duo; and occasionally with other words: 40, 16, 11 coronae aureae p. sexaginta septem; and 22, 1, 17 fulmen aureum pondo quinquaginta; as also *milia* not with *argenti* 40, 34, 12 cerae centum m. p.; and 42, 7, 2 c. ducenta m. p.

d. PRONOUNS.

Pronouns of the different classes occur with great frequency, Fügner giving for *aliquis* twelve citations, for *aliquid* thirty, and the occurrences of some of the others are counted by the score.

1. Relative.

More than two score occurrences of *qui* were noticed with the genitive, as in 2, 20, 5 quem suorum fugientem viderint; 10, 38, 3 qui iuniorum; 27, 51, 13 Lucanorum qui dicionis erant . . . traduxit. The prevailing masculine cast of the history almost excludes the feminine though we find 33, 16, 1 quae sola Graeciae gentium . . . manserat; 34, 35, 7 quae earum viros sequi voluissent; and 34, 57, 10 quas Asiae urbium liberas esse. The use of *quod* is one of the most interesting features in the partitive usage. Eighty instances were noticed with the genitive of forty different words, though twenty-seven occur but once. The most frequent expression is *quod roboris* (seventeen times) and *quod reliquum* with the genitive occurs twelve times, as in 22, 51, 1 noctis; 2, 15, 6 obsidum; 21, 56, 8 militum. Nearly one-half of all the occurrences are masculine or feminine, e. g. 41, 7, 9 quod peditum, quod equitum, and the former also 24, 36, 1; 28, 2, 12. *Militum* occurs more frequently 7, 23, 3; 24, 40, 5; 40, 19, 7; 43, 6, 2; 45, 2, 11. Next to these come *agri* 1, 14, 4; 21, 52, 3; 21, 53, 5; 22, 4 1; 45, 29, 5; and *muri* 32, 1, 10; 34, 29, 6; 42, 63, 6. The neuter of the adjective is found 27, 9, 13 novi; and 34, 26, 8 maturi. Only two others will be cited, as an illustration of the metaphorical 27, 44, 2; 37, 12, 7 quod roboris, quod floris. The few occurrences of *quodcumque* are similar: 5, 42, 2 urbis; 6, 14, 8 iuris; 10, 14, 9 roboris; 22, 8, 4 adversi.

Quidquid occurs less frequently than *quod* with the genitive, and with abstract nouns as well as personal designations: 3, 66, 4; 9, 1, 3 irarum; 4, 53, 5 cladis; 21, 33, 4 terroris; 31, 24, 18 sancti amoenive, 40, 8, 19 veri: 1, 25, 1 civium; 2, 5, 7 deorum hominumque; 2, 49, 7; 3, 25, 8; 23, 9, 3 deorum; 24, 32, 7; 29, 24, 10 militum; 2, 35, 5 patrum; 3, 17, 5 patrum plebisque; 3, 54, 7 hominum. There are also some geographical explanations: 30, 30, 25 insularum; 38, 48, 1 terrarum.

2. Interrogative.

The interrogative *quis* resembles the relative, and is distinguished only by its connections. More than three

score occurrences of the neuter were noticed, but the masculine is not freely used: 6, 40, 13; 26, 31, 4 quis vestrum; 7, 39, 10 quem patrum aut plebis esse, qui . . . offerat? 42, 49, 6 quem mortalium. *Quid* like *quod* is construed with a large number of nouns, e. g. 1, 41, 1 mirantium quid rei esset; 1, 48, 1 quid hoc rei est; 1, 50, 6 quid spei portendi; and in the plural 5, 40, 7 quae sacrorum secum ferenda . . . consultantes. In a few passages *quidnam* is used: 4, 44, 4 q. id rei esset; 23, 8, 10 q. id esset consilii; 34, 57, 6 q. perplexi. *Ecquis* also is found: 7, 15, 2 e. . . . eorum; 26, 33, 7 ecqui Campanorum: 4, 40, 8 ecquid auxilii in vobis est. *Uter* occurs with a noun 30, 12, 22 utrius regum duorum; but elsewhere with pronouns: 2, 27, 5; 32, 8, 2; 41, 6, 1; 42, 25, 14 eorum: 31, 8, 4 decreverunt, utrum eorum fecisset, recte facturum: 40, 59, 1; 40, 9, 7 utri nostrum.

3. Indefinite.

The indefinite *quid*, generally following *ne*, *si*, or *cum* as in 5, 48, 2; 6, 9, 4, occurs with the same frequency as the interrogative *quid*, but the other forms a little more freely than the corresponding interrogatives, as in 7, 41, 3 ne cui militum fraudi esset; 43, 16, 2 ne quis eorum; 10, 2, 9 ne cui praedonum obvia esset; 5, 17, 9 si qui iuventutis. In contrast with the shorter form, *aliquis* is found twelve times with the partitive genitive, and also descriptive 35, 36, 7 regii generis aliquem. The neuter *aliquid* occurs thirty times, 5, 3, 6 aegri; 26, 5, 7 indefensi, and elsewhere chiefly with abstract nouns.

Quidam was noticed in about two score passages, as in 1, 39, 2; 2, 40, 4 familiarum; 1, 51, 2 par adversae factionis quosdam; 6, 12, 6; 6, 13, 8 Cerceiensium; 22, 28, 6 quaedam eorum, but this in its gender is an exception. *Quisque* appears to be uniformly masculine: 40, 26, 4 patrum; 26, 6, 11 pro se quemque militum; 38, 16, 11 cuique populorum; 34, 56, 6 pro numero cuiusque iuniorum; 34, 2, 1 nostrum; 2, 44, 5; 3, 40, 14; 27, 35, 5; 31, 49, 5; 38, 11, 5; 39, 25, 2 eorum. *Unusquisque* occurs with *vestrum* 34, 4, 12; 39, 16, 5. *Quilibet* in connection with *unus* 6, 40, 6;

37, 54, 12; 37, 54, 11; and elsewhere in a variety of connections: 1, 9, 1 cuilibet civitatium; 1, 35, 1; 30, 30, 1; 40, 8, 14 regum; 9, 17, 10 horum; 10, 24, 17 quorum utrolibet duce; 24, 8, 12 nautarum. *Quispiam* 8, 30, 8 deorum cuipiam. *Quivis* 37, 25, 10 cuivis regum; 35, 26, 3 quemvis imperatorum. Forms of *quisquam* were noticed in a hundred passages, about three-fourths of them neuter, and occasionally one in an affirmative sentence: 4, 19, 3 sancti quicquam; 5, 33, 1 certi; 31, 39, 13 aperti; 4, 39, 5 dum quicquam superfuit lucis; 4, 60, 1 donec q. virium superesset; 3, 55, 8 qui eorum cuiquam nocuerit; 21, 10, 3; 40, 27, 11 quisquam vestrum. Notice 28, 37, 6 nec quisquam alterius gentis unus, and compare 3, 14, 4 nemo unus. In general *nemo* expresses the same limitations, as both deny the participation of any one of a group, and with the occurrences of *nemo* already given may be compared 1, 39, 4 nec quisquam Romanae iuventutis; 2, 7, 3 hostium; 2, 19, 5 procerum; 6, 20, 2 patrum; 8, 23, 8 hominum.

There are occurrences of *alter* and *alius* (see Fügner), the former most frequently with *consulum*, the latter in a larger number of connections, as in 28, 21, 8 nec alium deorum hominumve; 35, 13, 1; 45, 24, 5 principum; 45, 24, 2 vestrum; 37, 11, 12 navium reliquarum . . . aliae. *Alteruter* is found 8, 6, 11 consulum; *ceteri* 6, 40, 1 ceteros patrum; 42, 15, 10 ceteri amicorum et satellitum; cf. 35, 33, 7 ceteri factionis eiusdem; *uterque* 42, 10, 10 utrique consulum; 35, 24, 6 eorum; *neuter* 9, 44, 2 n. consulum; 44, 40, 3 neutro imperatorum volente; 39, 29, 2 eorum; 5, 52, 5 quorum; 22, 25, 6 quarum neutra; 33, 29, 8 quorum neutrum cum fieret.

4. Demonstrative.

Hoc occurs less freely than *id*, and with the exception of 5, 33, 6 cum his Etruscorum, only in the neuter, and generally with neuter nouns, though we also find 5, 2, 8 servitutis; 5, 53, 5 necessitatis; 28, 14, 5 sermonis; and expressing time 40, 9, 12 noctis. Other occurrences are: 3, 25, 4 intervalli; 5, 39, 6; 24, 38, 8 consilii; 6, 40, 11 portenti; 9, 11, 9 iuris; 9, 19, 5; 37, 40, 3 roboris; 29, 35, 12

momenti; 30, 13, 13 solacii; 36, 35, 4 ne hoc quidem reliqui est. We find 28, 8, 13 principum iis, and elsewhere *id* used more freely than *hoc* in expressions of time: 10, 24, 6; 27, 19, 9 aetatis; 1, 50, 8; 25, 23, 16; 40, 15, 13 temporis. Noticeable also is the phrase *ad id locorum* 9, 45, 2; 22, 38, 12; 25, 19, 11; 25, 22, 1; 25, 32, 2; 43, 5, 4; and similarly 23, 19, 13 ad id inopiae. In other respects the usage does not differ from that with *hoc:* 7, 19, 3 poenae; 7, 34, 3 morae; 43, 17, 8 ignominiae; 3, 15, 3 negotii; 3, 62, 3; 34, 29, 12; 36, 9, 7 consilii; 4, 7, 10 cognominis; 27, 14, 5; 28, 2, 4; 38, 48, 8 roboris; 27, 49, 7 solacii; 23, 17, 11; 31, 8, 8; 44, 21, 10 praesidii; 45, 42, 7 argumenti; 26, 36, 3 iuris, and 3, 45, 2 id iuris esse; with *maxime* 23, 22, 9; 30, 37, 11 id omnium maxime difficile; with *tantum* 22, 4, 4 id tantum hostium, with possessive genitive 29, 2, 6 id modo hostium imitati sunt. *Illud* is used 28, 43, 8 illud nec tibi in me . . . animi sit; and *idem* 22, 19, 4 consilii; 22, 39, 3 iuris ac potestatis; 25, 22, 4 negotii; 10, 34, 5 certaminis; 35, 42, 10 damni; 36, 2, 9 supplementi.

e. ADVERBS.

Some of the adverbs construed with the genitive appear to be colloquial as they are found chiefly in the speeches, while Livy is under obligation to his sources for the instances of *ergo.*

Adfatim.— 23, 5, 15 "iam pecuniae a. est frumentique"; 27, 17, 7 armorum; 32, 16, 10 materiae; 34, 37, 4 "copiarum a. esse".

Eo.— 22, 32, 3 eoque* inopiae; 25, 8, 11 consuetudinis; 32, 18, 8 neglegentiae et contemptus; 41, 23, 1 irarum.

Longe.— 25, 12, 9 "vomica quae gentium venit longe".

Quo.— 28, 27, 12 "quo amentiae"; "28, 42, 22"; 39, 54, 8 "quo terrarum".

Ubi.— 22, 13, 7 "ubi terrarum".

Usquam.— 22, 33, 6 nullius *us*quam terrarum rei; 37, 25, 5 "nullum usquam terrarum nisi Romanum imperium".

Nusquam.— 40, 12, 5 perfugium sibi nusquam gentium.

Plus, minus and *satis* are all prominent with the genitive but not equally so. The three words indicate the

extremes and the mean of conditions, and the occurrences roughly correspond to this fact, *plus* occurring more than ninety times, *satis* seventy and *minus* forty. The last two occur more freely in the first Decade than elsewhere, but nearly two-thirds of the occurrences of *plus* are there found. In their use there are points of agreement as well as of divergence. None of them occur often with personal designations, while *animi* and *animorum* are common with all. Expressions of time and place, and *virium* are used most with *satis; periculi* and *spei* with *plus*. The effects of fear, *pavoris*, *terroris*, *trepidationis*, the results of battles, *caedis*, *cladis*, the booty obtained, *praedae*, are generally mentioned with *plus* or *minus*. The range of meanings with each word is large, but largest with *plus* in keeping with the account of an expanding state.

Rhetorical variation was a desirable end, and the attainment of this not uncommonly accounts for the form of the statement in which the genitive is used. Here a few illustrations must suffice: 6, 33, 12 nec ad pugnam ulla vis nec ad fugam quicquam loci superesset; 21, 4, 9 nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus deum metus, nullum ius iurandum, nulla religio; 23, 9, 5 nihil sancti, non fides, non religio, non pietas. The usage of Livy is also to some extent a reflection of his sources, whether the tradition of the material was oral or written. This is indicated by two features in the use of the genitive, the frequency of the genitive in *-i* in the first Decade, and of the chorographic genitive in later portions. To a Greek source is to be referred the statement in the treaty 38, 38, 15 ne minores octonum denum annorum neu maiores quinum quadregenum; and perhaps as an indication of Hannibal's proficiency in Latin, the statement 23, 43, 4 si Trasumenni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasumenni pugna nobilior esset; and 22, 51, 3 ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse; though *opus* with the genitive is also found 23, 21, 5 in stipendium quanti argenti opus fuit . . . accepit. The objective element is very prominent, and there is a noticeable use of neuter adjectives with nominal force, this feature, however, having chief value as an indication of the development of the

adjective, and no definite bourn can be fixed separating the noun from the adjective. Many adjectives, especially neuters in *-um*, have become nouns in Latin, and illustrations are not lacking of other forms, as *par* 24, 9, 7 tale consulum par; 27, 34, 11 egregium par consulum; nobilis 21, 50, 5 in his tres nobiles Carthaginiensium.

The salient features in the passage of the participle into the noun are presented in a discussion of the Participles in Livy, and here it will be necessary to give only a few instances of the possessive idea instead of the original objective, of the object's affected (part) instead of the affected (part) on the object. In 31, 36, 3 duces caetratae cohortis, the meaning may be "the leaders of the shielded cohort", or "the shielded cohort's leaders"; but the participial form has been emancipated in 37, 39, 9 Achaeorum caetratis; 28, 2, 10 scutatis Celtiberorum; as also in 30, 10, 14 sub constratis pontium; and 33, 17, 10 reficere quassata muri. *Expediti* has also passed into the noun stage, as in 21, 47, 6 equites *et* Hispanorum expeditos; 28, 14, 16 cum expeditis peditum equitumque; 37, 18, 8; 30, 9, 1 equitatu expeditisque militum. *Delecti* is used in the same way: 2, 15, 2 delectos patrum; 22, 15, 10 ipse et delecti militum circumventi occiduntur; 24, 28, 8 praetoribus ac delectis senatorum; 26, 5, 3 cum delectis equitumque peditum; 34, 27, 2 mille delectos iuventutis eorum; 38, 1, 4 cum Aetolorum delectis; cf. 44, 35, 14 cum quinque *milibus* delectis militum; and 37, 38, 6 tria milia delecta militum. In 22, 30, 2 the genitive with *circumfusos* seems forced and *c. milites* is to be preferred. Here, as in some other passages, divergence in the views of critics makes it impossible to fix rigidly the limits of the genitive, and we are left free to choose in 9, 6, 11 maestiores et abiectioris animi or abiectiores; in 22, 17, 2 ad ima cornua or cornuum. But the comparatively few instances of doubtful readings are an insignificant feature compared with the overlapping of the sphere of the different cases, a discussion of which belongs to a review of the entire case situation. However it may be said that some of the variations are purely for rhetorical purposes, as in 2, 55, 3 plebis hominem, and de

plebe hominem in the next section. But if the cases are varied so also are the words with which the genitive is construed. Attention has been called to the varying frequency of *ignarus*, *memor* and *immemor*, *peritus*, *expers* and *plenus* in different Decades, and but two other illustrations will be given, and these do not decide whether the phraseology of Livy would have remained the same as it is, if he had written the last part first and worked back to the present beginning.

The occurrences taken collectively of the genitive with *ritu*, *modo*, *in modum*, and *more* are evenly distributed through the work, but *ritu* is limited to the first Decade, *modo* is most prominent in the third, and *more* in the fourth. The associations of *ritu* are not virile, and indicate the contempt of the speakers: 3, 47, 7 pecudum ferarumque; 4, 2, 6; 5, 44, 6 ferarum; 5, 53, 8 pastorum agrestiumque; 7, 17, 4 puerorum; 3, 68, 8 mulierum. There are also similar comparisons with the other words: 30, 13, 7; and 35, 18, 6 ferarum modo; 9, 5, 7 beluarum m.; but in 22, 14, 8; 25, 16, 19; 27, 41, 10 and 40, 27, 12 pecorum modo. The associations of *more* are personal, excepting in 7, 10, 6 spectaculi; 22, 47, 1 pugnae; 6, 31, 6 latrocinii; and 21, 35, 2 l. magis quam belli more. This last also occurs with *modo* 38, 32, 2; in 3, 61, 13; and 8, 34, 10 latrocinii; and in 26, 51, 4 in modum pugnae. *Modo*, *in m.*, and *more* are all used with the present participle, *modo* the most freely. We find in 22, 7, 7 contionis modo; but in 2, 23, 5; 2, 28, 6; 2, 38, 2; and 34, 48, 3 in contionis modum; and in 6, 14, 11 contionantis in modum. Compare also 35, 48, 13 vatis modo; with 5, 15, 4 vaticinantis in modum. These examples show the practical equivalence of the four words, though *ritu* is limited both in number of occurrences, and in range of associations.

The sum of the occurrences of the genitive with *primores* and *princeps* per page is largest for the fifth Decade and smallest for the third, though the differences are not very marked. But *primores* belongs chiefly to the first Decade —57-18-1-2—; compare Friedersdorff ad 28, 40, 2. In twenty-one passages it is not used with the genitive,

as in 7, 8, 1 primoribus; in twenty-four with *patrum*, as in 4, 48, 9; and 22, 40, 4; sixteen with *civitatis*, as in 1, 56, 7; eighteen with terms applied to persons; and 2, 1, 10 equestris gradus. Of the 360 occurrences noticed of *princeps*, one-fourth are in the singular, a few indicate position in the line, and one-half of the remainder do not have the genitive. In their associations *primores* and *principes* have some noticeable differences as well as resemblances. We find *primores patrum*, but *principes plebis* 4, 7, 9; 4, 25, 9; 6, 34, 3: *primores iuvenum*, but *principes iuventutis*. However, the use of the singular, *princeps*, with *senatus*, *civitatis*, *legationis*, *factionis* and *partis* naturally led to the use of the plural with the same words, and *primores civitatis* was dropped. The mastery indicated in Praef. 3 principis terrarum populi, corresponds to the use of *principes* with the names of countries, as in 6, 2, 2; 10, 16, 3; 22, 22, 8; 27, 17, 3; 39, 37, 5; and with *regionis* 9, 36, 12; 22, 21, 7; 24, 21, 11; 40, 57, 4. Also the association of *princeps* with such terms as *familiae* 3, 17, 8; *turbae* 7, 13, 2; *nobilitatis* 10, 8, 6; and *aetatis* 9, 34, 9 led to the use of *principes* with abstract terms indicating personal activity: 32, 26, 13; 33, 36, 3 coniurationis; 42, 2, 2 discordiae; 28, 24, 13; 28, 26, 5; 29, 21, 2 seditionis. The practical limitation of *primores* to the early parts of the work and its association with *patrum* may be paralleled by the use of *iuniores* and *seniores*. Both occur as general designations, as in 6, 28, 4 i. Romani; 42, 63, 3 i. Coronaeorum; 1, 52, 5 i. Latinorum; and in 39, 55, 1 seniores; 35, 33, 1 s. principum; but the association with *patrum* is noticeable, as in 2, 54, 3; 3, 15, 2; 3, 41, 1; 3, 50, 1; 3, 65, 7 iuniores; and 2, 30, 4; 3, 14, 2; 3, 15, 3; 3, 63, 11; 3, 65, 10 seniores. These expressions state conditions inherent in early periods and were repeated from earlier accounts, indicating that they are largely reflected elements in the style of Livy which finds its true measurement in the larger matter of period organization.

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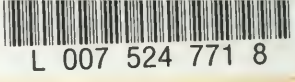
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